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THE

Canadian Volunteer's Hand Book for Field Service,

COMPILED BY

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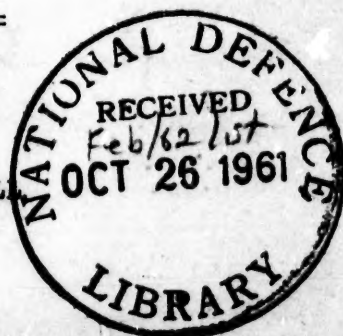


Approved by the Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

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PREFACE.

In undertaking the compilation of this little hand book for Field Service, I desire most distinctly to disclaim any idea of originality. Having seen no service, it is impossible that I should, from my own experience, treat on such subjects ; but it is with a sincere desire for the benefit of the Volunteer Force, in Canada, that I venture to lay before them the result of some miscellaneous readings upon the military art. Feeling that it may not be long before we are called upon, as volunteers, to take up arms in the defence of our country ; and knowing that in such a case the value of these little memorandums would be felt by members of the Volunteer Force hastily ordered on service, I have taken advantage of the 'piping times of peace' to cull from many distinguished military authors, those hints and maxims which will apply to this country, and to the constitution of the Canadian Volunteer Militia Force.

Should the perusal of these pages awaken the interest of any member of the force, and create a desire to acquire a more extensive knowledge of the subjects so briefly treated upon, I would recommend that they should obtain the following works, to which I am indebted for most of the hints herein contained :— Lefroy's Hand Book for Field Service ; Lendy's Elements of Fortification ; Jebb's Manual of Outpost Duties ; Malton's Company and Battalion Drill ; Galton's Art of Travel, &c., &c.

I beg also to render my sincere acknowledgments to Col. Wolseley, Deputy Quartermaster General, for his kind revision of my work, and the encouragement he has given me in its prosecution. His courtesy and consideration will long be remembered by Canadian Volunteers ; and in this, as in all other matters, he has shewn how deeply he has their welfare at heart.

As an officer of a country battalion, I designed this book for, and dedicate it to, the Rural Battalions of Canada. In cities where battalions exist, their organization is necessarily more complete, and their means of communication more frequent, than in country

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battalions, where officers and men have few opportunities of meeting as companies, and still less as battalions ; and where each has to depend more upon his individual resources, should occasion arise. I trust, therefore, that my city comrades of larger experience, to whom the matters of which I treat are of every day familiarity, will look leniently upon my efforts in behalf of their brethren in arms who have had neither the opportunities, nor the favor, which has been accorded to them in times past.

Trusting that this explanation of my reasons for undertaking the work will be appreciated, and with the sincere wish that it may be found of service ; I leave the " Canadian Volunteer's Hand-book for Field Service" to be judged by its merits.

THOS. C. SCOBLE.

TORONTO, 1868.

HANDS FOR OLD SERVICE

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CANADIAN VOLUNTEER'S

HANDBOOK FOR FIELD SERVICE.

CHAP. I.

Preparation for Active Service.

The probable efficiency of a company of volunteers may well be determined by the degree of preparation for "*real work*" to which that company has attained before receiving the call to arms. And by preparation, it must not merely be understood, efficiency in drill; but that attention to minutiae which alone can ensure their comfort and safety in a campaign. To provide for sudden emergencies should be the especial care of volunteer officers, and on their foresight and attention may depend in a great degree the success of their arms. No man can fight well unless his personal comfort is in some measure provided for, and that officer will have the truest and most devoted followers, who himself cares for the welfare of his men.

The maxim in "time of peace, prepare for war," has found ample justification in the events which have characterized our history during the past two years; and who can say how soon we may be again called upon to repel the enemy from our borders. Under these circumstances it is incumbent upon all who voluntarily pledge themselves as the defenders of their country, to spare no effort to render themselves, and those under their command, efficient as soldiers. And before all, let

every volunteer learn that "*obedience is the first duty of a soldier.*" Without subordination, a body of men, however well intentioned they may be, are more dangerous and vexatious to their friends than to their enemies. They cannot work in unison; no hand can direct their efforts; and their desultory endeavours may prove fatal to their most earnest desires. But the submission of individuals to a common authority produces uniformity in the whole, and enables the governing power to direct their efforts. The annals of the first year of the American war is a bloody record of the truth of these assertions. Their armies; militia, like ourselves; confident of victory, rushed to the encounter; to find alas! that their holiday soldiering was at an end; and that they lacked that stern discipline, and confidence in their officers, which alone could ensure successful results. Let their fate prove our lesson; and by subordination and discipline in officers and men, we may hope to avoid such fatal errors.

The best and surest method of instilling discipline, is by drill. Let a man be once accustomed to stand steady in the ranks, and obey quickly the word of command; and the habit of obedience grows insensibly upon him. It is therefore a matter of the greatest importance that instructors should insist upon men being steady on parade. Talking, turning the head, shifting the feet, &c., should at once call forth the censure of an instructor; for such conduct not only indicates the uneasy character of the offender, but distracts the attention of all near him, and renders them incapable of listening to the requisite instructions, or of obeying the word of command.

Next in importance is, that each man should on all parades be properly dressed. Upon each occasion of assembly, the company should be rigidly and carefully inspected by the officer commanding, and any deficiency or untidiness commented upon. The habit of appearing in partial uniform,—with long hair,—accoutrements dirty and badly put on—or general slovenliness—should be promptly checked, and the offender punished on repetition of the offence. There is nothing easier than to teach

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men good habits, if instilled from the first; and nothing more difficult than to alter dirty or untidy habits, if once they have obtained ascendancy.

For the purpose of establishing a routine of interior economy as well as for the convenience of warning men to assemble for duty, parades, or inspections, officers commanding should divide their companies into four squads; assigning to each a sergeant, whose duty it should be to keep a roll of the names of the men; and when necessary to warn them for service; to ascertain the cause, if any be absent from parade; and to inspect and see that each man is properly dressed and accoutred; before the parade is formed. For these purposes also a subaltern officer should be told off to each subdivision. These arrangements could be carried out if, on service, by constituting the messing squads, as far as possible, of the same men, under the same non-commissioned officers.—(*Queen's Regulations*, p. 150.)

“Should a company be warned for active service, the sergeant, whose duty it is to warn the men of his squad, shall be provided with a blank roll, the heading of which shall be as follows:

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to order the battalion (or company) to be placed on actual service, and to muster at o'clock at

This heading will be read to every man, who will then sign his name in acknowledgement of his having received notice. Should he refuse to sign his name, a remark will be made to that effect by the notifying sergeant, and signed by a witness who will invariably accompany him.

The officer commanding will lose no time in arresting all such volunteers belonging to his company or battalion, and reporting the same to the district staff officer.—(*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia*).

On assembling his men the officer commanding should personally inspect each man, and ascertain that he has proper articles of clothing under his uniform, and that he is provided with suitable boots for marching.

He will, also, at the first muster-parade, personally ascertain that each man is in possession of the articles of equipment below enumerated, and will immediately report any deficiencies to the commanding officer of his battalion, who will report to the district staff officer :—

- 1 rifle with small stores complete.
- 1 set of accoutrements capable of carrying 60 rounds.
- 1 knapsack and straps complete, with canteen if supplied.
- 1 haversack.

60 rounds of ball ammunition.

- 1 water bottle or canteen.
- 1 great coat.
- 1 change shirt, flannel or cotton.
- 1 do. pair socks,
- Needle and thread,
- Knife, fork, spoon, tin plate,
- Piece of soft soap,
- Towel, brush, and comb.

Should be in every man's knapsack, or haversack; provided by the men themselves.

- 1 pint tin mug with handle, if no knapsacks are supplied.
- 1 day's rations bread and cooked meat.
- 1 small packet of salt.

Where a corps placed on actual service is ordered away from its permanent head quarters, if the men be furnished with knapsacks, the commanding officer will not allow any of his men to take with them any other article of baggage.

When any volunteer corps placed on actual service is sent away from its permanent head quarters, every man will be supplied with a good pair of boots, on application being made by the commanding officer to the district staff officer; for which a stoppage will be made from his pay of 25 cents per week for short boots (price \$1.50) or 35 cents per week for long boots (price) until the cost price be made good."—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

Forage caps should be worn. The haversack should be put on first, and hang in the hollow of the left side; the pouch-belt

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next, so arranged that the pouch may lie well in the centre of the small of the back: the waist-belt above, and confining the pouch-belt, rather tightly than otherwise; the water-bottle in the hollow of the right side, as close under the armpit as possible; the great-coat folded flat 20×16 inches; strapped well up on the shoulder, if great-coat straps are used, with the slides of the straps protecting the arms; the right upper-strap passed through the handle of the tin cup. Stocks should be worn.

The color-sergeant should be provided with a book for a company duty roster, properly ruled, in which the numbers and names of the men going on service should be entered before leaving head-quarters.

Each sergeant should be provided with a small squad or detail book.

A parade state will be made out, signed by the captain, and forwarded to the commanding officer of the battalion.

All ammunition, spare stores, &c., of a company going on service should be packed up and placed in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be responsible for their safe arrival at the destination of the company.

We will now suppose the company ready to march, either to the head-quarters of the battalion to which they belong, or to the post for which they are destined. The following regulations apply equally to a company detached on an independent command, or to a battalion going on service.

On arrival at the place of destination, a marching-in state will be sent to the officer commanding the post.

"After the first parade the Commanding Officer will forward to the District Staff Officer an exact return of his strength in officers and men, without the receipt of which no pay can be issued."—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

The provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War relating to volunteers, when on service, should be read at the first parade; after ascertaining that every man has been regularly sworn in, and has signed, the muster roll of the company in the presence of a witness.

The officer in command of each company going on service must be provided with the following books.

Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry—latest edition.

Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army—latest edition.

A blank book for Company Order Book.—

“ “ Duty Roster.

“ “ Day Book.

Four small blank books for Sergeants Detail Books.

Foolscap paper, envelopes, pens, ink, &c., &c.

“ In the event of a portion of a battalion being called out in future, no regimental staff officer will accompany it without a special order.”—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

CHAP. II.

Route Marching.

Having left our company at its head quarters, ready to march; either to join the battalion to which it belongs, or to the post to which it is detached; we will now suppose that it is on the march; the same rules applying to both companies and battalions proceeding on service.

“ There are no occasions on which the discipline of a regiment becomes more conspicuous than *upon a march*: nor any one which the attention and vigilance of every officer in maintaining order and regularity are more especially requisite.”—*Queen's Regulations*, p. 195.

“ Troops may march, either in open column of companies, subdivisions, or sections, in quarter-distance columns formed in mass or line, or in fours, according to circumstances and the nature of the country.

The rear companies, subdivisions, or sections of a battalion or more considerable column, will follow every turn which the

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head may make, successively changing its direction at the same point as the leading company, or part of a company, without word of command.

Troops marching on a road will keep to the side next to the reverse flank, in order that the pivots may be kept clear, and that staff officers may be able to pass backwards and forwards to circulate orders."—*Field Exercises, pt. VII. sec 8.*

"The men composing any column of march, to march at attention when passing through towns and villages, with the officers in their proper places.

At other times, although marching at ease, they will strictly keep their ranks. Captains in rear of their companies, majors in rear of their wings, Commanding Officers and adjutants wherever their presence is necessary.

A party in proportion to the strength of the column to be detailed invariably as an advanced and rear guard.

The compositions and duties of advanced and rear guards will be found in the "Field Exercises," part V. sections 21 & 22.

The following general rules must be observed :

"The duty of an advanced guard is simply to feel the way for the column on the march, and to give timely notice of approaching danger. An advance guard is never to engage with the enemy unless it is necessary, in order to enable the column to form line of battle, to oppose the enemy's advance." *Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

On approaching a defile or hollow way.—The advance double file will halt till the flanking parties have occupied the height on either side ; it will then, if no enemy is signalled, divide ; one file and the corporal moving on, the other file following midway between them and the leading section. The other parties in succession will follow ; each keeping the preceding one in view ; files being detached if necessary. The flanking files on the heights will continue in advance, till the defile is passed, when they will gradually fall back to their proper places. The whole guard will then resume its original formation.

On approaching a Hill.—The advanced double file will halt,

while the flanking parties move cautiously, in opposite directions round the base ; one file will then ascend the hill (creeping up when near the top, so as not to show themselves), and will signal whether they see the enemy or not. *All heights commanding a view of the surrounding country should be ascended by the advanced files, or patrols told off for the purpose.*

On approaching a Village.—The reserve will halt, out of range of musketry, while strong flanking parties are sent out. The advanced parties may then move cautiously forward, at considerable intervals, followed by as many files from the support as may be expedient. If no enemy is discovered the reserve will then move forward.

On approaching Woods on one or both sides of the Road.—The advanced and flanking parties should halt, the remainder of the first section extending in skirmishing order from the flank or centre, as in extending on a plain ; the support and reserve advancing cautiously, on getting past the wood the original formation is resumed. If the woods be large or dense the supports will also extend in skirmishing order.

It is a general rule, that the flanks of every object capable of affording cover should be turned, and its rear threatened before it is felt in front ; and that all bogs, morasses, &c., should be carefully examined ; lest a concealed enemy should be left in rear.

Passing a Bridge.—The leading double file will first pass over. The flanking files will incline inwards, cross over, and turn outwards to their former positions. The leading section, on reaching the bridge will halt,—sending forward a file to communicate with the advanced party,—till the support comes up, when it will move on. The support will, in like manner, hold the bridge till the arrival of the reserve ; the reserve, till the arrival of the main body.

Conduct in case of Attack.—If the front of the advanced guard is attacked, the leading files will immediately fall back on the first section, which will extend. The support will reinforce the first section. The officer in command of the guard will

then either order the reserve to move up and reinforce the support, or order the support to fall back on the reserve; his great object being to give the column time to prepare for the enemy without needlessly exposing his own men. If attacked *on a flank*, the sections,—before extending,—will wheel up to the flank attacked, as circumstances may require. N. B.—An advanced guard, or detached party, after dislodging the enemy from a position, should *never* be allowed to advance until perfectly re-formed—and not then without orders from the rear.

Signals.—One man of the leading file holding up his cap on the muzzle of his rifle will signify that a small body of the enemy is in sight,—*both* men so holding up their caps, that he is near, and in force; the rifle held horizontally will mean that no enemy is in sight, One arm extended will indicate the direction to right or left, and both arms that he is in front. The arms raised and waved will indicate that he is advancing, the arms lowered and waved that he is retreating. On no account must the rifle be fired unless the advanced party comes suddenly upon, and is discovered by, the enemy; if undiscovered, they should retreat noiselessly and inform the main body in the usual way.

Every advanced or rear guard should be supplied with axes and intrenching tools.

The object of a rear guard is to cover a retreating column from any sudden attack in flank or rear; and also to prevent straggling. It should, therefore, bring up any man who may have fallen out, or, if unable to march, he is to be given in charge of a corporal, or steady man of the company to which he belongs. The sergeant in the rear guard is to report all occurrences, at the end of each day's march, to the adjutant. A rear guard is generally kept closer than an advanced guard.

“The most important rule in marching, is to have an unvarying pace at the head of the column, and also fixed periods for halts. The accumulated delay occasioned by lessening front to pass small obstacles has led to an imperative rule that *nothing passable is ever to be shirked or avoided.*”

The order of march, for the body of an army, is generally :

(1) Infantry, (2) Artillery, (3) Baggage, (4) Cavalry, with ordinary advance and rear guard and flanking parties. On approaching an enemy, the Cavalry should place themselves in front of the baggage. On the march, the several branches of the service should,—

(1) Afford each other mutual protection ; and their relative position and strength on the line of march must depend on the nature of the country.

(2) The order of march should be such, that by short, simple, and rapid movements, it can become the order of battle.

(3) At no time should the slightest deviation from discipline be allowed.—*Lefroy's Hand-book for Field Service.*

A uniform steady pace, about three miles an hour, is to be kept up.

The column to halt for five minutes at the end of the first half hour ; and after that at the end of every hour's-march.

An officer or non-commissioned officer with a party of one man per company to be sent in advance to choose a convenient spot at which to halt for meals, and to light fires if necessary.

An intelligent officer with party similarly to be sent in advance, to select a spot for camp or bivouac, if necessary.

Under no pretence are the men to be allowed to enter taverns to drink on the line of march.

No man is to fall behind during the march but by leave of the captain of his company, and then, always to have a non-commissioned officer left with him to bring him on."—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia, p. 16.*

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant upon a march, whether during peace or war, is the fording of rivers, or of otherwise effecting a passage, where bridges do not exist. When the depth does not exceed two and a half feet, infantry can ford, and four feet in the instance of cavalry and artillery. The river is forded generally near its elbow. Stakes are placed in the direction of the ford by the advanced or reconnoitring parties, to shew its width, and poles, cautiously placed

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in advance of the waders, determine its depth and safety. It is of importance that the bottom of the river be examined. Solid ground is preferable to any other. Mud, covered with stones, is impracticable for artillery and waggons. When a river is frozen hard it will allow of the passage of detachments: but the ice must be three inches thick for infantry, and six inches for cavalry and artillery. If the river be too deep to be forded, bridges must be constructed of boats, pontoons, or rafts.—*Siddons*.

Any commanding officer detached with any probability of meeting an enemy should invariably carry with him in waggons, a reserve supply of ammunition, over and above the sixty rounds per man in the pouches, of at least fifty rounds per man.

A company of fifty-five men would require a reserve of 2750 rounds packed in six boxes, each weighing 55 lbs.; or in four quarter barrels, each weighing 74 lbs., and each waggon should therefore, on the average, carry the reserve ammunition for five companies.—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia*.

A sergeant, and one man for each waggon should be told off to take charge of the reserve ammunition, in addition to the usual guard. In case of the battalion going into action, their duty would be to see that the waggon was kept out of range, and to issue the ammunition. In camping and bivouacking, they would require to see that the waggon was properly situated, and out of danger from fire; and are never to leave their post until regularly relieved by the officer of the day.

A baggage guard of sufficient strength should always be told off at the rate of two men for each waggon containing baggage and provisions, and four men to each ammunition waggon. They should be commanded by an officer if over twenty men.

In route marching, the baggage should be in the rear.

The officer in charge of the baggage guard is to attach his men to the several waggons, so as to make them accountable that nothing is taken off. The men of the guard are never to put their arms on the waggons, but are to march by the sides

with bayonets fixed. The officer is responsible that the driver and horses are not ill-used, nor anything required of them to which they are not bound by the Militia Act, or previous agreement. At night, if the baggage should not be unloaded, the waggons are to be packed, so as to occupy as little space as possible, and placed under the charge of sentinels.

A commanding officer is authorized to procure waggons for transport service, but will be held pecuniarily responsible that he does not engage more transport than is absolutely necessary. He may provide transport for camp equipage, at the rate of one waggon for every twenty-six tents complete. For officers light baggage at the rate of one waggon for each battalion of eight companies. Each officer's baggage shall not exceed one roll of bedding and one small valise.—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

Parties furnishing transport, will be paid for the same by requisition on the district staff officer. Forms of transport requisition will be furnished by the district quartermaster. Waggons, boats, railway carriages, or steamboats, may be impressed for transport service.—*Militia Law, cap. sec.*

On being suddenly detached to any place where there is no certainty of obtaining immediate supplies, the commanding officer must always take with him one day's supply of bread and cooked meat in the men's haversacks; and a supply of bread and meat for at least one day in addition, in waggons.

Each man's food for one day weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; the food for one company of fifty-five men would weigh 132 lbs.; and as the meat ought not to be too closely packed, one ordinary waggon should be apportioned to carry one day's food for eight such companies.

In hot weather as it would be difficult to carry meat without spoiling, salt pork or beef should be taken instead of fresh meat; where this cannot be procured bread alone should be carried.

In the last case one waggon should carry one day's consumption of bread for sixteen companies.

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The quarter master should invariably precede the column by one day if possible, to make arrangement for a regular supply of bread and meat at the place of destination.—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

On arriving at the night's halting place, the quarter and rear guards must be mounted immediately; advanced piquets posted if necessary; and tents pitched, before the men are broken off, or officers leave their companies.—*Queen's Regulations.*

Thick and soft woollen socks should be worn. Boots should have strong, broad soles, and low heels, fitting not too easily, but not too tight. Boots should be kept constantly well greased. An excellent cure for sores and blisters on the feet, is to drop tallow from a lighted candle into good whiskey; rub the feet well with this, and if done at night, put on a pair of socks. The feet will probably be all right before morning.

Blisters should be drawn by passing a single worsted thread from side to side through each blister. Sore feet are much relieved by bathing in tepid water, with alum or salt dissolved in it.

If the march is to extend beyond one day, officers should pay particular attention to the condition of the feet of the men. The subaltern officers should personally see that the men wash their feet on arriving at a halting place for the night, and should satisfy themselves by personal inspection that the nails are properly cut. A good officer will attend to this injunction. A careless officer will probably turn it into ridicule to cover his own laziness. It is impossible for men to march for many days consecutively without following this prescription, and the fate of a battle may very easily depend on the men being in good marching condition. Every man should have in his possession a piece of soft soap, and should soap the inside of the heel of his stocking before commencing each day's march, and the officers should see that this is done by every man. The men should be cautioned to drink on the march no more than is necessary to satisfy thirst, as over indulgence in this respect increases the craving it is intended to allay.—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

To avoid thirst on the march, drink well an hour before starting,—and accustom yourself to drink only at long intervals, a pint of coffee without milk drank in the morning; and a biscuit soaked in coffee at mid day will enable a man to march all day without feeling thirst or hunger. Cold tea or coffee is much more refreshing and quenches thirst better than large draughts of water. The mouth may be kept moist by chewing something, a leaf, or a bullet, or smooth stone. A teaspoonful of fat or butter swallowed from time to time, provided neither are salt, cools and soothes the irritated incumbrances of the throat. A handkerchief wetted in salt water, and tied round the throat, also allays thirst.

When travelling by Railroad.—Battalions embarking on the railroad should form line fronting towards the train, each company being immediately opposite the car which they are intended to occupy, and on the command being given, should file in from both flanks; advancing arms if infantry, shouldering if rifles. The flank men should proceed to the middle of the car and take their seats in an orderly manner. In disembarking the men nearest the door, will be the first to leave, and will be instructed to take their proper places on the platform at once. A non-commissioned officer should be stationed at each door, who will prevent any man standing on the platform of the car, or leaving it at any stopping-places.

Officers should always be in the car containing their companies.

No men are to be allowed to get out of the carriages during railroad journey except by special permission; or to get off a steamer at intermediate landing places.

The officer commanding is to see that the railroad cars are provided with ample supply of drinking water.

When travelling by Steamboat.—The men should embark or disembark in a systematic and orderly manner. The men going on board should be at once marched away from the gangways and form up on deck, no man being allowed to leave the ranks until all are on board. They may then be permitted to pile

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arms, or place them in some safe place with their accoutrements, where all can be kept together, and a guard mounted over them. Care must be taken that ammunition is placed in safety, with a sentinel mounted over it.

"Any spirituous liquors in possession of the men to be taken away and destroyed. The men should have been forbidden to take any liquor with them before starting.

In steamers, no man should be allowed to tipple at the bar and a non-commissioned officer should be placed over the bar to prevent it.

The officers should constantly go among the men during a railway or steamboat journey, to attend to their wants, and to enforce orderly behaviour; and during night journeys at least one officer per company should always be up, in addition to the officer detailed for duty, and visit the men frequently.

Complaints have been frequent that volunteers travelling by railway have committed wanton damages to the cars. It is certainly in the power of an attentive officer to prevent this. The commanding officer should observe the condition of the cars before entering, and again immediately before leaving. If any damage has been committed, the station master should be requested to assess it, and if the individuals who have committed are not known: it must be charged against the pay of the company occupying the car. Before entering the car, men should be warned of this regulation.

If the officer commanding troops moved by railway or steamboat is not provided with a regular transport requisition, he will give the conductor, or purser, a voucher for the service performed, specifying the place and hour of departure, and stating the number of officers and men conveyed."—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

If an officer commanding a column of march finds himself suddenly in presence of an enemy strongly posted, he is not to take the bull by the horns, by attacking that strong position in front, unless circumstances should render that course imperative. This can never be the case when the enemy is a foreign

invader of the soil, for the enemy has only one direction in which he can safely retreat, while the column being in its own country can safely move in any direction. In such a case a movement round one flank or other of the enemy, will oblige him to quit his vantage ground for fear of having his line of retreat intercepted, and that flank should be chosen which actual circumstances indicate as most advantageous. For instance, if a column, marching to effect a concerted junction with another force, should find its way suddenly barred by an enemy in a strong position, the column should move round that flank of the enemy which will bring it most quickly in communication with the force it is intended to join. Otherwise, that flank should be chosen which will place the column most quickly on the line of the enemy's retreat. Such a flank march must never be made under fire. The column must withdraw out of range before commencing it, and the flank march must be covered by a strong skirmish line."—*Regulations respecting Volunteer Militia.*

CHAP. III.

Camps, Bivouacs, and Billets.

The situation of a camp ground or halting place, is of the greatest importance, and it should be carefully selected by an experienced officer. It should be dry, with a fall for drainage, and yet near water; a running stream is preferable; sheltered from the force of the wind, and yet sufficiently open to prevent the possibility of surprise from the enemy; and it should command the nearest high roads. There are many advantages in the conformation of the country that may be considered in the

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selection, but the great essentials of wood and water must never be overlooked. The nature of the soil may be ascertained by digging for some depth to see if moisture is retained. If damp or marshy, a deep drain should be cut across the ground, and side drains from between the tent lines to enter into it. If intersected with hedges, ditches, ravines, or boggy ground, openings for communication sixty feet in width, are to be made. The ground in front of the encampment is to be cleared, and every obstacle to the movement of artillery and troops to be removed. The general rules laid down for the formation of an encampment are as follows :

1. That the front of the camp be made to correspond in extent with the front occupied by the troops in line.
2. That the means of passing freely through the encampment with a large front be maintained.
3. That the tents be disposed with a view to the greatest amount of order, cleanliness, ventilation, and salubrity.
4. That the camp be as compactly arranged as the above considerations admit.

Although a variety of circumstances may prevent troops on service from adhering rigidly to the prescribed forms of encampment, still a knowledge of the formation may be adapted, by a good officer, to suit the situation in which he may be placed. With this view, a plan and details of encampment are given in the following pages.

Encamping.—The regiment being halted in open column, will occupy when encamped the extent of its own front if wheeled into line.

As soon as the regiment halts, the quarter and rear guards will be formed and marched off.

The band and drums will join their companies. The companies will then be told off into six squads of not more than fifteen men, and a non-commissioned officer in each. Two men will be told off as polemen, two as unpackers of tents, two as pegmen, two as woodmen, two as watermen, two as cook and assistant,

and three for duty men. On the "*coverer's call*" being sounded, the covering sergeants of companies will take up the position for their company lines, under the direction of the quartermaster; being dressed from the flanks by the adjutant and sergeant-major.

The companies will then be closed to within six paces of their coverers, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, will be countermarched. The whole will pile arms and take off knapsacks.

The command being given "*out polemen*"; the front-rank polemen will fall in on the right, or left, of their covering-sergeants. On the word "*ten paces from the left, (or right) extend,*" they face in the direction named, and march off; halting, and fronting at their respective distances. The covering-sergeants face inwards and dress them. The non-commissioned officers of squads will then march their men opposite the places occupied by the front rank pole man.

The baggage-wagons will deposit the tents in front of each line. On the word "*pitch tents,*" the rear rank poleman will joint the pole, unpackers fetch and undo the tent; and pegmen open the pin bags, and fix the handles in the mallets.

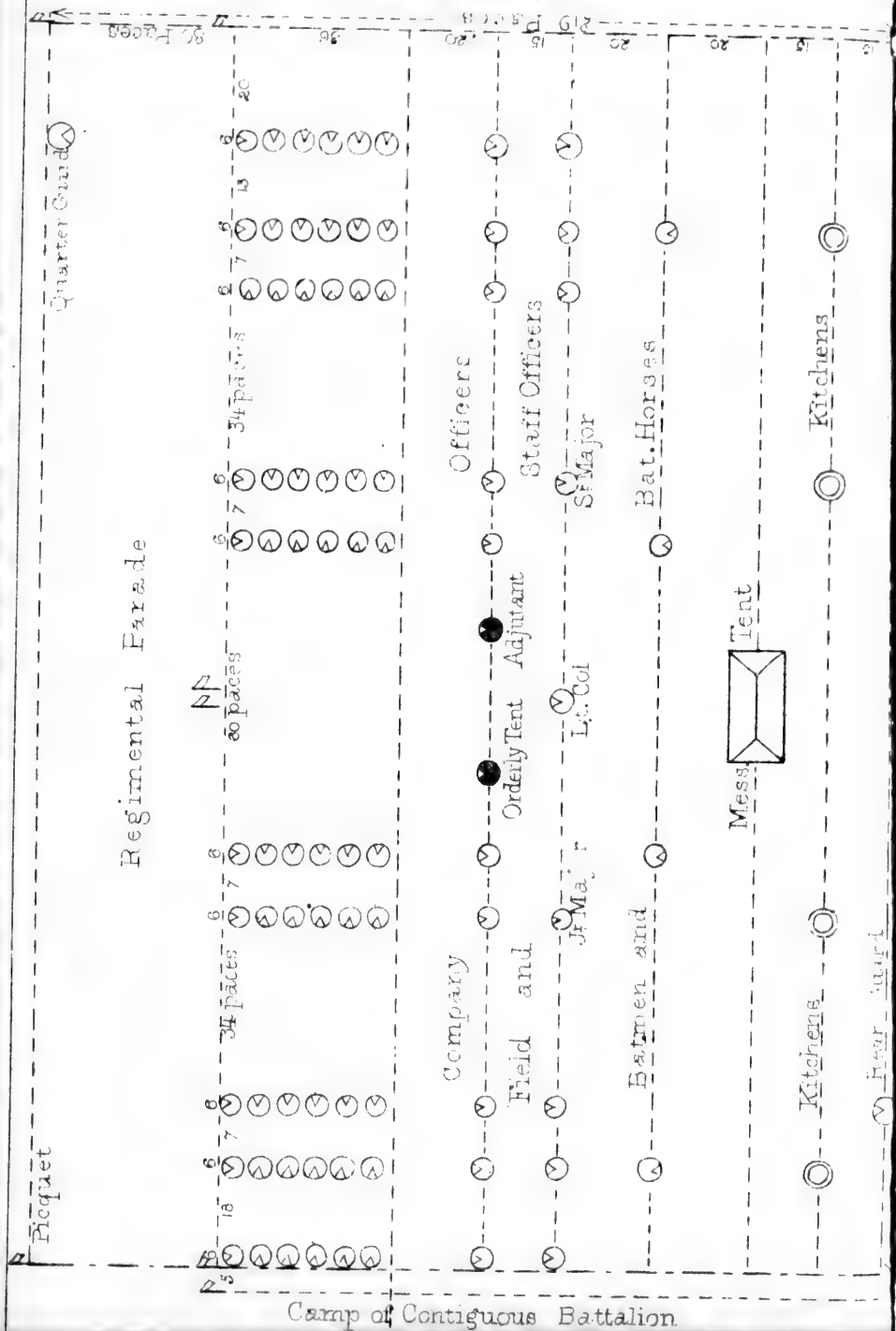
On the word "*raise tents,*" the rear rank poleman will insert the head of the pole in the socket of the tent, and raise it; handing the pole to the front rank poleman, who fixes it in the ground; the unpackers raising the back of the tent over the front rank poleman's head, taking two steps outward in a diagonal direction, the peg men securing two ropes in both front and rear of the tent. The ropes thus secured should be at equal distances round the tent. The rear rank poleman, after giving the pole to the front rank poleman, holds the doors of the tent together, while the other men of the squad take ropes at equal distances round the tent, and secure them, passing the mallets to the right. A trench should then be dug all round the tent, draining into a drain which should be cut between the rows. The turfs cut may be used to wall up the sides under the fly.

The non-commissioned officer is responsible that the tent is in line, and is properly pitched.

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Encampment of a Battalion of Ten Companies (complete)

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Wood and water men get wood and water ; cook and assistant get rations and cook them ; duty men are told off for various duties by the sergeant-major.

While the men's tents are being pitched, the quarter-master will mark the lines for the officer's tents, and other lines, (*see diagram*). Field officers, staff, and hospital tents are pitched by duty men.

Officer's servants are responsible for the proper erection of their master's tents, assisted by duty men from their companies. The quarter and rear guards pitch their own tents.

The mess-man is responsible for the erection of the mess tent. The corporal of pioneers for digging camp kitchens, also clearing away any obstructions from the camp ground, and digging the latrines. A party must be told off to assist him. Latrines should be dug 100 paces in rear of the rearguard if possible.

Striking Tents.—At the command "*prepare to strike tents,*" the front rank poleman places himself at the pole, the rear rank poleman at the door of the tent ; and the unpackers and pegmen at the ropes they first secured. On the word "*strike tents,*" each man pulls up the pegs near him, the front rank poleman lets the top of the tent fall backward and steps out of the door, drawing the pole with him. The unpackers draw the bottom of the tent forward so as to bring it under the door. The ropes are wound up, placed inside, the tent folded up, and placed in the bag, the pegmen collect pegs and mallets, and the whole fall in with their respective companies.

Tents should never be pitched in a slovenly way, they are so much more roomy, secure, and pretty, when lightly and evenly stretched out, that no pains should be spared in drilling men to do it well. If the non-commissioned officers have a piece of string with a loop to go round the tent pole, and knotted where the pegs should be stuck, it is better than using the eye, which is very likely to be deceived : the string may be wound round the tent-pole when not in use ; and will be found very useful in lashing cross-trees for hanging accoutrements, &c., to the pole, when the tent is pitched.

If the ground is too sandy for pegs to hold, scrape away the surface before driving them in, and step the foot of the pole on a flat stone, or piece of wood, otherwise it will work a deep hole, and make the tent slack and unsteady. If possible, cover the floor of the tent with loose boarding, raising them, and sweeping out the floor daily. Strict attention to cleanliness is very important.

In rainy weather loosen the tent ropes a little, for the wet contracts the canvas, and will strain the tent, or draw the pegs out.

Duties in Camp.—The officers of a regiment for daily duty in camp, independent of guards, are, a field officer of the day, and captain and subaltern of the day.

The field officer of the day has the immediate superintendence of the camp; he is to be present at the mounting and dismounting of all the guards, particularly of the inlying piquets, which are always considered under his command; he is to call them out, to inspect them, to order such patrols from them as he may judge necessary to ensure the regularity and order of the camp, and, in the event of the inlying piquets being ordered to march, he is to march with them.

The captain of the day of each regiment superintends the cleanliness and regularity of the camp of the regiment; he attends the parading of all regimental guards, orders the roll to be called frequently, and at uncertain hours, and reports everything extraordinary to the Commanding Officer.

The subaltern of the day assists the captain in the various duties, and reports to him any irregularity which may come to his knowledge.

The officers on duty, and those in waiting as next for duty, who are always to be mentioned in the orders of the day, are constantly to remain in camp, or within their cantonments.

No officer is on any account to sleep out of camp or cantonments without leave.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to quit camp or cantonments without a pass, signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, or by the adjutant, under the authority of the Commanding Officer.

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Officers are on no account to appear in plain clothes in the vicinity of their camp or quarters, but are always to wear their prescribed uniform.

"The troops are at all times to be kept in the most perfect readiness to turn out, and it is expected that in half-an-hour from the time they receive the order to march, either in the night or day, the army shall stand formed at the head of its encampment; that the baggage shall be packed, and the whole be prepared to move. This state of preparation is equally as essential in cantonments as in camp; and in both, the troops are to be accustomed to march without any previous notice.

Movements of troops, or dispositions of march, are not always to be put in orders, but are to be delivered to such persons only as they concern; nor is any one to expect more to be communicated to him than is necessary for the complete execution of the service required of him.

All suspicious persons about the camp are to be apprehended, and sent under a proper guard to head quarters."—*Queen's Regulations*.

The detail of "Duties in Camp" will be found in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," pp. 309-320.

Bivouacking.—Where there is no tent equipage, or when there is no time for the formation of a regular camp; troops on the march have to shift the best way they can, with the earth for their bed, and the heavens for their canopy. Under such circumstances, the resources of an old campaigner stand him in good stead, and the man who can make himself most comfortable, is the *best* man, for the time.

The *bivouac*, as understood in military parlance, consists of a line of arms, piled; behind which is a line of camp fires, in the proportion of one fire to every eight or ten men. In rear of these fires the soldiers congregate, sheltering themselves under "*tentes d'abri*," huts or screens of boughs, or trenches covered in with blankets. A second line of fires, in the French service, intervenes between the men and the officers.

The *tente d'abri* is a square of canvas 5 feet 4½ inches in the side, with buttons and button-holes all round it, by which it can be attached to similar squares of canvas in order to make a tent. Six pieces make a comfortable shelter for six men. But, very frequently, *tentes d'abri* are not to be had, and various makeshifts must be resorted to, to protect the body from the wind, and cold night air. The first and simplest plan is to cut sods, and pile them up about 2 feet high on the windward side, or, still easier, to seek some spot protected by a hillock, or log, from the sweep of the wind. A slight mound or ridge will shelter the ground for many feet behind it. The next is to interweave boughs, or bushes so as to form a shelter and protection from the wind. A third, and perhaps better plan than either, is to support a cross-pole on two crotches, and lean poles against it like rafters; on the back of these poles lay a number of boughs horizontally, and secure them in their place by leaning poles above them, also resting on the cross pole. The front of these shelters should face the fire. A deep trench in the side of a hill, roofed in with boughs—a wall of stones—a blanket stretched from a stick, or crotch, to the ground, or bark from trees laid pent-house fashion, from a log to the ground, and many other such devices will be employed by the old campaigner in making himself comfortable under the most depressing circumstances.

When sleeping in the open air, without a cover, men should always sleep with their feet towards the fire, and three or four men clubbing their resources, and blankets, together, will sleep much more warmly than those who lie singly. If in a swampy or malarious country, men should lie between two fires.

The best way to promote circulation on waking cold and stiff from a night's exposure, is to take off the coat or tunic, and take a good smart run, till the blood is fairly warmed up with the exercise; then wash, or bathe, and dress while warm, and no ill effects will be felt. To crouch and shiver over a small fire until the sun gets warm enough to heat the chilled blood, is enough to give a man ague, and is miserable enough besides.

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Billets.—When a battalion on the march is to be billeted, the quarter-master should precede the column to make all necessary arrangements, accompanied by one man from each company.

The billet arrangements should be completed before the arrival of the force, so that the men be not kept waiting. The one man previously detached from each company should shew the billets allotted for his company.

The officer in command of a column, will, on arriving at a post where a senior officer is stationed, report to the senior officer for orders, and the billet party sent on to provide billets at such a post will, in the first place, report to the senior officer, on whom will devolve the responsibility of making requisitions on the chief magistrate for billets, or of superintending the arrangement of billets by agreement with the householders.

Where the men are to be in billets, the quarter-master will endeavour in all cases to procure them by agreement with the householders, at a rate, for the board and lodging of each man, not exceeding 40 cents per day; should this be impracticable, recourse must be had to compulsory billeting in the manner prescribed by the militia law.

In all cases the officer charged with the billet arrangements should wait first on the chief magistrate of the place, and request his assistance and influence with the householders, which will much simplify the work.

The billets for the men of each company should be as near as possible to each other, so as to keep the companies together. Captains of companies should detail a non-commissioned officer, or steady man, to take charge of the men at each billet. All men required for duty must be warned before they are discharged to their billets. Every man must be acquainted with the locality of the alarm post before being dismissed to his billet. The alarm post of each company should be the captain's billet, from whence they should march to the general rendezvous.

Care must be taken that the billets are not too widely scattered, and that they are as nearly as possible grouped

within a circle, of which the alarm post is the centre. The Commanding Officer's quarters should always, if possible, be the general alarm post, or rendezvous.

Captains of companies will personally pay the billet accounts of their companies punctually every Saturday, or before marching away.

Every Captain should have a list of his company billets, so that if suddenly moved no delay in payment should occur.—*Regulations respecting the Volunteer Militia.*

The officers of a company should visit the men of their company in their billets, at least once after tattoo, and satisfy themselves of their comfort, and good conduct. The captain and subaltern of the day should also see that no riotous or improper conduct is allowed in the billets, and that the men were all in bed when the last post sounded, receiving the reports of the non-commissioned officer, or man in charge, to that effect, in their several billets. The usual regimental guard should mount on arrival at the night's resting place.

CHAP. IV.

Campaigning.

The art of making one's self comfortable with the least possible means has been the study of hardy pioneers of civilization for many years, and has also been the subject of grave consideration on the part of the highest military authorities of all nations. The experiences of the Crimean war did much to awaken the interest of military men in Great Britain to the importance of the subject; and the comparative comfort of the French, while our men were almost starving, and suffering in

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many ways, though actually in possession of more material for comfort than their allies ; proved the advantage of making the *art of campaigning* a study in time of peace. But though conceding that the French are masters of this art when practised in an enemy's country, their loose notions of the laws of *meum* and *tuum* are such, that their means of procuring themselves the necessaries of life could not be practised in their own country ; nor are they compatible with the regulations of the British service, which prescribes that private property, even though the property of an enemy, shall be respected, and any infringement of the rule severely punished. The Duke of Wellington observed this policy to an extreme during the invasion of France in 1814, and the punishment for pillaging was oftentimes carried out by the provost marshal on the spot—but the effect was such, that the people of the country through which he passed respected this stern honesty—and supplies were obtained that in many cases had been concealed from the pillaging followers of their own Emperor.

But without stealing, there are many ways in which a good soldier and a provident campaigner can eke out, even the scantiest means of subsistence—and it is of these makeshifts that I propose to treat in this chapter. The personal experience of many will bear me out in most of the suggestions which are made, and it is with a view to turn these practical experiences to account *as soldiers*, that I recall to recollection these things that have been learned as surveyors, sportsmen, lumberers, and pioneers.

The ordinary rations for a British soldier in the field are more than sufficient ; but when a country is in a disturbed state it is difficult to obtain the necessary supplies, and men are often put on short allowance. The first thing to learn, then, is to economize food. There is often much wastefulness and improvidence in camp among young soldiers, and this should, from the first, be carefully checked. Even when full rations can be easily obtained, they should be taught to abstain from wastefulness, and to remember that they cannot possibly

tell what contingency they may have to provide for on the morrow.

The record of mortality during the late American war has proved the startling fact, that two-thirds of the casualties that occurred were those of diseases incident to exposure and improper diet. It must be borne in mind that their armies, like our own, were principally of militia called hastily to the field from peaceful pursuits, and unaccustomed to the hardships of of a soldier's life. Without discipline,—without a knowledge of soldier's resources,—without discretion as to the manner of cooking their food, or of eating it—what wonder is there that the regiments were decimated during a short period of service. The per centage was much lessened during the last two years of the war, when a proper experience of campaigning was gained,—and the armies better disciplined and organized.

The most fruitful source of disease is dirt. It is most important that men should keep themselves clean. Soldiers should when practicable, wash themselves thoroughly with cold water every morning as far as the waist. If near a river, or running stream, bathing should be enforced in summer.

The camp should be kept thoroughly clean. The men should not be allowed to throw refuse about the tents. The pioneers should every day collect any rubbish that may accumulate and carry it away. Latrines should be dug on the leeward side of the camp, and men failing to use them should be severely punished.

The easiest way of making a camp kitchen is to roll two green logs of the same size together and build the fire between them. Two forked sticks planted in the ground with a horizontal pole resting on the forks, serves to hang the kettle on,—or they may be rested between the logs. The fire should be built on the logs in wet weather, or if snow is on the ground. In lighting a fire in wet or windy weather, be careful to procure, if possible, from old logs, or dead trees, a few dry leaves or touchwood, and have some fine splinters of wood to start the fire with. If paper is to be had, it is a good plan to

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twist it into a hollow cone,—turn the cone with the apex to the wind, and immediately after striking the match, to hold it inside the cone. This shelters it from the wind, while the flame warms and lights the paper, and produces a flame too strong to be puffed out by an ordinary gust. Wax matches are better to be taken than wooden ones, as in wet weather wooden ones will hardly burn, while the wax is unaffected by the damp.

Muddy water may be partially filtered by pouring it through a clean flannel bag, or haversack. If at a halting place where you can obtain the means, and time will allow; the following is the best method of filtering a large supply of water. Bore a cask full of holes, and put another small one that has had the bottom knocked out, inside it; filling up the space between the two with grass, moss &c., sink this in the pond, or hole, and the water will filter through, and rise in the inner cask, whence it can be ladled. If only one cask can be had, bore the bottom and sides halfway up, and fill it as high as the holes with moss or grass, with a heavy layer of sand on top to keep the grass down, and through this the water will strain. Putrid water may be purified by boiling with charcoal, when the impurities will settle to the bottom. It should also be exposed to the sun and air when cooling. Alum is efficacious in purifying water from organized matter. No taste of alum remains in the water, unless it has been used in great excess. Three thimblefulls will clarify a bucketful of turbid water.

The following are taken from Soyer's "Camp Cookery," and afford pleasant and palatable changes in the soldier's diet:—

Soldier's Soup for twenty-five men.—Fifteen quarts of water to twenty-five pounds of meat, two small tablespoonfuls of salt and half-a-one of pepper. About two pounds of rice put in while boiling, and what vegetables, fresh or preserved that can be procured—say three pounds.

Pork Soup for twenty-five men.—In six gallons of cold water put twelve pounds of pork, three quarts of beans, two pounds of rice, season to suit; let boil one hour and a half. Soak the beans over night.

Irish Stew for twenty-five men.—Twenty-five pounds of mutton veal, beef, or pork cut into pieces six inches square, four pounds of onions, eight pounds of potatoes, four tablespoonfuls of salt, one of pepper; add eight quarts of water. Cook it from one to two hours slowly, thicken the gravy with flour mixed into a smooth paste with water, or potatoes mashed fine.

Pork, with Peas or Beans for twenty-five men.—To fourteen pounds of pork add six pounds of peas or beans, put them in a cloth to boil, tying it very loosely, place them both in the boiler; let them boil about two hours. Then take out the pork, add some flour to the gravy, and put the peas or beans in it with two or three onions cut up fine; let it boil a little longer, mash up the vegetables very finely, and serve them around the dish with the meat.

Plain Stewed Meat for twenty-five men.—Take fourteen pounds of mutton, beef, veal, or pork, cut it into chunks and several large onions; boil gently till the vegetables are soft, from four to five hours.

Receipt for a small quantity of Hashed Meat.—Cut the meat in very small pieces; heat the frying-pan; put into it half a pint of water, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of flour, and let it cook fifteen minutes. Salt meat can be cooked the same, omitting the salt, in its place putting a small spoonful of sugar, spices or pickles chopped fine, dish it on to some ship biscuit. Steak, chops, sausages, bacon, slices of any kind of meat can be cooked in a frying-pan, with a little melted fat at the bottom. Salt meat should always be soaked.

Stewed salt Beef and Pork.—Put into a canteen saucepan about two pounds of well soaked beef, cut in eight pieces; half-a-pound of salt pork, divided in two, and also soaked; half-a-pound of rice (or six tablespoonfuls), half-a-pound of onions, or four middle sized ones, peeled and sliced; two ounces of of brown sugar, or one large tablespoonful; one-quarter ounce of pepper, and five pints of water; simmer gently for three hours, remove the fat from the top and serve. This dish is

enough for six people, and if the recipe be closely followed, you cannot fail to have an excellent meal. London salt meat will require only four hours soaking, being slightly pickled.

Mutton Soup.—Put the rations of six into a pan (one-half pound of mutton will make a pint of good family soup), six pounds of mutton, cut in four or six pieces; three-quarters of a pound of mixed vegetables, or three ounces of preserved; three-and-a-half teaspoonsful of salt; one teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of pepper, if handy; six ounces of barley or rice, or five tablespoonsful of either; eight pints of water; let it simmer gently for three hours and a half, remove the fat, and serve. Bread and biscuit may be added in small quantities.

Plain Pea Soup.—Put in a pan two pounds of pork, well soaked, and cut into eight pieces; pour six quarts of water; one pound split peas; a teaspoonful of sugar; half-a-teaspoonful of pepper; four ounces of fresh vegetables, or two ounces of preserved, if handy; let it boil gently for two hours, or until the peas are tender. When the pork is rather fat, as is generally the case, wash it only; one-quarter-of-a-pound of broken biscuit may be used for the soup. Salt beef, when rather fat and soaked, may be used for pea soup.

French Beef Soup or Pot au feu, (camp fashion).—Put in the kettle six pounds of beef, cut into two or three pieces, bones included; one pound of mixed green vegetables, or half-a-pound of preserved, in cakes; four teaspoonsful of salt, if handy; one teaspoonful of pepper, one of sugar, and three of cloves, and eight pints of water. Let it boil gently three hours; remove some of the fat and serve. The addition of a pound of broken biscuits, well soaked, will make a very nutritious soup. Skimming is not required.

The above three receipts are applicable to hospitals.

How to stew fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, and Veal.—Cut or chop two pounds of fresh beef into ten or twelve pieces, put these into a saucepan with one-and-a-half teaspoonsful of salt, one-and-a-half teaspoonsful of sugar, half-a-teaspoonful of pepper, two middle-sized onions sliced, half-a-pint of water. Set on

the fire for ten minutes until forming a thick gravy. Add a good tablespoonful of flour, stir on the fire a few minutes, add a quart-and-a-half of water, let the whole simmer until the meat is tender. Beef will take from two-and-a-half to three hours, mutton and pork about two hours, veal one hour-and-a-quarter to one hour and a half; onions, sugar and pepper, if not to be had, must be omitted; it will even then make a good dish; half-a-pound of sliced potatoes or two ounces of preserved potatoes; ration vegetables may be added, also a small dumpling.

Plain boiled salt Beef.—For six rations put in a canteen sauce-pan, six pounds of well soaked beef, cut in two, with three quarts of cold water, simmer gently three hours, and serve. About a pound of either carrots, turnips, parsnips, greens, or cabbages, or dumplings may be boiled with it.

Plum-pudding.—Put into a basin one pound of flour, three-quarters-of-a-pound of raisins (stoned, if time be allowed), three-quarters of a pound of the fat of salt pork (well washed, cut into small pieces or chopped), two tablespoonfuls of sugar or treacle; add half-a-pint of water, mix all together; put into cloth tied tightly; boil for four hours, and serve. If time will not admit, boil only two hours, though four are preferable. How to spoil the above:—add anything to it.

Coffee for twenty-five men.—Take twelve quarts of water, when it boils add twenty ounces of coffee, mix it well and leave it on the fire till it commences to boil, then take it off and pour into it a quart of cold water, let it stand in a warm place full ten minutes, the dregs will settle at the bottom, and the coffee be perfectly clear. Pour it then into another vessel. If milk can be obtained, substitute five quarts of milk for the same quantity of water in the above receipt. Add sugar, four teaspoonsful to the quart.

Tea for twenty-five men.—Allow twelve quarts of water; put the rations of tea—a large teaspoonful to each—in a cloth tied up very loosely, throw it into a boiler while it is boiling hard for a moment. Then take off the boiler, cover it, and let it stand full ten minutes, when it will be ready to use; first add

milk and sugar, if to be had, at the rate of three pints or two quarts of milk, and a pound or a pound-and-a-half of sugar.

Kabobs, &c.—For a hurried dinner, broil the rib-bones, or skewer an iron ramrod through small lumps of meat and roast them. If the meat is tough, hammer it from time to time, when half done, to break up its fibre, and continue the cooking. Sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Salt meat, to prepare hurriedly.—Warm it slightly on both sides,—this brings the salt to the outsides—and rinse it well in cold water. This extracts a great deal of salt, and leaves the meat in a fit state for cooking.

Meat previously wrapped up in paper or cloth, may be baked in a clay case surrounded by, and covered with, hot embers. For baking cakes, or thin slices of meat, lay one large flat stone above another, with a few pebbles between to prevent them from touching. Build a fire over, and round, these stones till they are thoroughly heated; sweep away the embers and insert the cake. An impromptu oven may also be made for bread-making by reversing a camp kettle over a heated flat stone, and covering it with embers.

Bread may be made with salt-rising. Salt-rising is made by mixing flour and water to a thin paste in a tin pot, adding about a tablespoonful of salt, and covering with a cloth in a warm place for a day. Cakes, or damper, may be made by kneading flour and water into a stiff paste with a little pork fat or dripping, and salt. They are baked either between stones as described above, or in a frying-pan propped up before, not on, the fire.

A common idea among young campaigners is that all the bed-clothing that they need concern themselves about is a sufficiency to cover them, forgetting that a man has an under as well as an upper side, and that he must therefore have clothing between him and the earth, as well as between him and the air. Indeed the cold exhalations of the earth are of the two, the most to be dreaded. The soldier should therefore strew his sleeping place with straw, hay, dry grass or leaves, pine or hemlock

boughs, or even dry twigs. Over these let him lay whatever empty bags, skins, saddle cloths, spare clothes, &c, he may have that cannot be turned to account as coverings. Let him work hard at making the sleeping place dry and comfortable, and not cease until he is convinced that it will withstand the chill of early morning. Of all misery that of waking cold and wretched at the dawn is the worst. Pillows may be made by filling the tent bags, or pin bags, with straw, or boughs of pine or hemlock; or even with dry sand if the others cannot be had. Knapsacks, or well stuffed haversacks, answer the same purpose. A pair of dry woollen socks drawn over the feet at night, after taking off those worn in the day, is a great comfort to the feet. The socks taken off should be turned inside out and hung up to dry and air. Always take off the boots before sleeping, unless a sudden alarm is dreaded. Otherwise the feet grow tender, and swell. It is also a comfort to have a woollen night-cap if the weather is cold and stormy. If once used, however, it must not be discontinued. It should be well drawn over the ears.

If the blanket is sewn up like a bag, it is more comfortable and you are less likely to get uncovered. The tunic should invariably be taken off, and if drawers are worn, the trousers also; they may be folded up and used for a pillow.

A candlestick may be made by sticking a bayonet into the ground and putting the candle in the socket. It should be placed near the tent pole. A lantern may be made out of a common wine bottle, of white glass if possible, with the bottom cracked off, inverted, and the candle stuck in the neck. The bottom may be taken off evenly by putting water in the bottle to the depth of an inch, and then setting it on hot embers. The bottle will crack all round at the level of the top of the water. It takes a strong wind to blow out a candle in a lantern like this.

Strict attention to cleanliness is very important. On rising in the morning fold up everything and pack them at the back of the tent, raising the fly all round for ventilation, if the

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weather is fine, or to leeward if windy or raining. If the sun comes out, take the blankets outside the tent, air and dry them thoroughly. Sit in the tents as little as possible during the day.

CHAP. V.

Engineering and Fortification.

It is not at all likely that the Canadian Volunteer will be called upon to exercise his talents as a military engineer in any ordinary campaign in this country; but it is of great importance that he should be able to afford intelligent assistance to officers of the Royal Engineer Corps, if required; or if cast upon his own resources, that he should be sufficiently acquainted with the principles of military engineering to throw up an earthwork, or build a bridge.

It is not proposed, in this chapter, to treat the subject in a scientific manner, it is rather to record expedients, known familiarly as "thumb rule," and which are not to be found in scientific works. For higher information, the reader must seek the pages of Macaulay, Jebb, or Lendy.

It will frequently happen that distances, heights, &c., require to be measured, when no instruments are at hand, for the purpose. Under these circumstances, it is very desirable that an officer should know his precise height, the length of his average pace, the length of his foot, arm, hand, finger, and span of finger and thumb; which he will always recollect, and can refer to, as an unit of measurement. Measurements of length may be obtained by:—

Pacing.—Assuming the pace to be 30 in., 108 per minute = 3.068 English miles per hour.

Time.—Taken in traversing spaces at a certain rate of speed.

Sound.—Which flies at 380 yards, or say 1,000 feet per second. As the pulse, in health, beats at the rate of about 75 per minute, allow 306 yards for each pulsation. In this way the distance may be measured by counting the pulsations between seeing the flash of a gun and hearing the report. The wind, even if high, makes little difference in the velocity.

By means of pickets.—Take two pickets of unequal length, drive the shortest into the ground, say close to the edge of a river; measure some paces back from it and drive in the other, till you find, by looking over the tops of both, that your sight cuts the opposite bank. Pull up the first picket, measure the same distance from the second in any direction the most horizontal, and drive it as deep in the ground as before. Then, if you look over them again, and observe where the line of sight falls or terminates, you will have the distance required. This method is only applicable to short distances.

By means of the peak (visor) of a cap.—To measure the breadth of a river, place yourself at the edge of one bank and lower the peak of your cap till you find the edge of it cut the other bank; then steady your head by placing your hand under your chin, and turn round gently to some level spot of ground, on your side of the river, and observe where your eyes and the edge of the peak again meet the ground, measure the distance by pacing; which will be nearly the breadth of the river.

Also, by resting a stick upon the hip, with the point bearing against a handkerchief passed round the neck; the stick being thus enabled to act as a derrick, so that the observed angle of depression of an inaccessible object can easily be transferred.

To lay off an angle of 45 or 90 degrees.—Stand facing the object, or on the line, from which the angle is required, with the arms extended, palms of the hands together, thumbs close

down on the forefingers, and sighting the object with the eye through the tops of the thumbs and forefingers; make a careful half-face, or face, to the right or left, and sight an object through the thumbs in the same manner, which will give the angle required.

Bridges may be made of boats, casks, rafts, boxes, wagon bodies, rails, logs, &c., &c. To men accustomed to the use of the axe, a river would present a small obstacle, if timber was plenty. If narrow, trees felled across, and covered with planks or poles, is the easiest way of overcoming the difficulty; but if too broad for a tree cut on each side to touch in the middle of the stream, recourse must be had to rafts, &c. A bridge of this description should be constructed of rafts anchored about 12 feet apart, where the river is least rapid. Sleepers should be laid from one to the other, sufficiently strong to bear the weight which it is proposed to put on the bridge, and covered with rails, poles, &c. The whole should be firmly pinned with stout pins, or bound together with withes. Any raftsmen or lumberer will construct such a bridge in a few hours. The rafts should consist of not less than four logs in each, solidly pinned, with an even surface on the top. They may be anchored by stakes driven in, or by ropes and weights. If made up stream, they can be floated down, poled into the right position and the anchor dropped. Such bridges can be destroyed at once, by cutting them adrift, and letting them float down stream. A more permanent bridge of the same description may be made by using cribs instead of rafts, and sinking them with stones. A bridge of boats, or scows, is formed by anchoring boats, bow up stream, and making the roadway with timber and planks.

Weights on bridges.—Unarmed men, crowded, 110 lbs. per square foot of bridge. Rank and file, with kits, in fours, 222 lbs. per *lineal* foot. The same, crowded, 560 lbs. per *lineal* foot. Cavalry in double files, each file occupying 12 feet, 233 lbs. per *lineal* foot. Field Artillery, 12 pr. Armstrong gun and limber, 437 lbs. per *lineal* foot. Siege Artil-

lery, 40 pr. gun, carriage and limber, 888 lbs. per *lineal* foot.

A frightened drove of cattle brings the heaviest weight possible. Where a bridge is not of a solid and substantial nature, infantry must always be ordered to break step, bands to cease playing. Cavalry to cross by twos, and sometimes to dismount and lead their horses. Guns should be dragged over by hand, or by means of tackle. Cattle be divided into sections of six. If floating bridges begin to rock, halt the troops.

Field Fortifications.—The first principle of all field works is the ditch, or trench, with the earth thrown up behind it, in order to form an obstacle to the advance of an enemy, and at the same time to afford a shelter to its defenders. This has been amplified and improved upon, until the recognized shape, or profile, of a field work is that which is represented in fig. 1. The outline and profile of a work having been selected and traced out, profiles made with slips of wood nailed together are erected along every face, some ten yards apart. The workmen should be divided into squads of about ten men in each, and told off to every six yards of the work. They will not then interfere with each other. The ditch is then excavated three feet deep, and the earth from it, called the *remblai*, thrown up to form the *parapet*, or covering mass. When the earth is thrown up from the ditch, it is received by two men, who equalize it on the surface, and it is rammed down hard by two men with rammers. The next three feet that is dug, a step is left in the ditch, on to which the men at the bottom throw the earth, and it is received, and thrown by others, up to the levellers. The *remblai*, therefore, rises horizontally, and is sloped according to the profile, as it rises. If the earth is loose, it must be *revetted*, or faced, with sods, fascines, gabions, hurdles, or sand-bags. If the work is thrown up when an attack may be made before its completion, the parapet is at first made four or five feet thick, so as to resist

Field Fortification.

Fig 1.

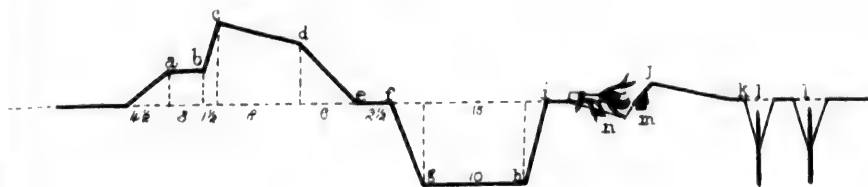


Fig 2.



Fig 3.



Fig 4.



Fig 5.



Fig 6.



Fig 7.



Fig 7.



Fig 8.

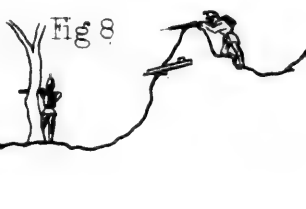


Fig 9.



Fig 10.



Fig 11.



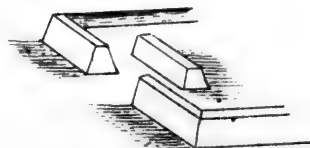
Fig 12.



Fig 13.



Fig 14.



musketry, being afterwards widened, and raised to its proper height. It is estimated that field works should be at least three feet thick, to resist musketry, fifteen feet thick to resist Field Artillery (smooth bore), and twenty-five feet to resist 12 pr. Armstrong guns. If it is necessary to throw up a field work hastily, the working parties must be frequently relieved. A man should excavate a cubic yard an hour. A working party of an hundred men should be divided into 50 diggers, 34 shovellers, and 16 rammers.

The Nomenclature, and uses, of the different parts of a field work and obstacles (see fig 1), are as follows :—

a.b. The *Banquette* is the platform on which the defenders of the work stand. It is level, or slightly inclined to the rear, to carry off the water; three feet wide, or four feet six inches when destined for two files of men, and stands 4 feet three inches below the *crest* of the parapet. To ascend from the interior of the work, or *Terreplein*, up to the Banquette, the *slope of banquette* is constructed.

The *parapet* is the covering mass behind which the defenders are sheltered; it is connected with the banquette by the *interior slope*, *b.c.* The line *c.d.* is called the *superior slope*, and slants towards the outside of the works, so as to enable the defenders to cover the ditch with their fire. The parapet should be at least eight feet in height; *d.e.* is the *exterior slope* and the ledge, *e.f.*, is called the *Berm*. This is left to prevent the earth from the exterior slope falling into and filling up the ditch. The slope of the ditch, *f.g.*, is called the *Escarp*, and *h.i.* the *Counterscarp*. The ditch should be from 8 to 12 feet in depth, and from 12 to 20 feet in width. The slope *j.k.* is called the *Glacis*. It is raised in order to bring the assailant within the direct line of fire from the parapet. The pitfalls, *l.l.*, are called *Trous-de-loups*, and are used as an obstacle to the advance of an enemy. They are round holes, about six feet wide and deep, with a sharpened picket set in the bottom. *m.* is a *Fougasse*, or small mine, to be fired from the interior of the work. The explosion breaks the

ground and throws the assailing column into confusion. The obstruction at *n.* is called an *Abattis*, and is a formidable obstacle. It is made of small trees, or stout branches, stripped of leaves and sharpened, and their trunks well fixed in the ground by a few pickets, the branches being interwoven.

Obstacles are placed on those parts over which an enemy is most likely to cross, in order to delay him under the fire from the work. In addition to those enumerated, there are *Palisades* of triangular timbers, 10 feet long and 6 or 8 inches thick. They are placed about 4 or 5 inches apart, and are buried 3 or 4 feet in the ground. They are fastened together by scantling securely nailed. They are placed at the bottom of the ditch, or in the counterscarp. When inclined horizontally on the counterscarp they are called *Fraises* (see figs. 2 and 3).

Stockades are palisades touching each other, and loop-holed for musketry.

Chevaux-de-frise are formed of large joists, 10 or 12 feet long, and from 6 to 8 inches square, into the sides of which are driven wooden pins, 6 feet long, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, sharpened at the ends.

Entanglements.—Brushwood and small trees, half cut through, and then picketed to the ground.

Such a powerful array of obstacles, though they may not ultimately prevent a powerful enemy from forcing an entrance into the entrenchment, must break his order of attack, cramp and impede his movement, and detain him under a close and severe fire, if he persists in forcing his way through. He can seldom reform under such circumstances, and if he attacks in disorder the chances are against his success. To prevent the surprise of an entrenchment, outposts are stationed round the work at night, and heaps of dried brushwood, or tarred fascines, should be placed along the posts at intervals; at the approach of the enemy, the outposts retire into the work, having set fire to the piles of brushwood; this will, in a great

measure, prevent an enemy from concealing himself near the works.

NOMENCLATURE OF FIELD WORKS.

Figure 4 is called a *Redan*, it is formed of two faces salient towards the enemy.

Figure 5 is called a *Lunette*, and is formed of two faces and two flanks.

Figure 6 is called a *Tenaille*.

Figure 7 is called a *Redoubt*. The protections to the entrance (see fig. 14) are called *Traverses*. The entrance is called the *Gorge*.

There are many other outlines of works that need not be here enumerated; the foregoing being the ones principally in use for temporary works.

Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the use that may be made of natural features, heights, trees, logs, pits, &c.

Figures 9, 10, and 11, shew how walls, fences, and breastworks of logs may be turned to account.

Figures 12 and 13 shew the adaptation of the *lunette* and *redan*, as *têtes de pont* for the protection of bridges. The selection of an outline should always be made with a view to its adaptation to the conformation of the ground, and the probable points of attack.

In the winter, breastworks of snow may be made to serve the use of field works. They should be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and 4 feet through, well packed, and with a few buckets of water thrown over the outward slope.

CHAP. VI.

Attack and Defence.

It is more than likely that a campaign in this country would partake rather of the character of *guerilla*, than *regular*, warfare, on account of the large extent of country to defend; the small number of defenders, compared with the coast line; and the broken nature of the country. The rules, then, that bear on the conduct of outposts in an European campaign, will be more suited to our circumstances than the details of permanent fortification and siege, or the formation of extended lines of battle. But, as it is contemplated in this chapter to give rather an outline, than the details, of recognised rules for attack and defence, it may not be amiss to quote the principles of strategy, and the tactics, which are observed in regular warfare, on whatever scale. The following remarks are, therefore, condensed from Gen. Lefroy's "Handbook for Field Service."

The word *strategy*, as applied to warfare, is explained by Lefroy, as "The art of moving troops in a theatre of war, so that by the direction of their march, and, apart from their powers of manœuvring and fighting, an advantage may be obtained over the enemy."

The first condition under which the armies operate, is in the establishment of a permanent and secure *base*, not only to provide for the necessities of food and munitions of war, but for reinforcements and supplies; and retreat, if necessary. It must, therefore, be borne in mind, constantly, that an army, as it moves forward from its base, is absolutely bound to points in its rear, with which communications must be kept open, under all circumstances. This rule applies equally to an attacking, or a defending force; with this difference, that the defender of the country finds friends, where the invader finds enemies, and is, therefore, less likely to have his communications disturbed.

It is evident that these communications will be most secure when directly in the rear of an advancing army. Any divergence to the right or left, leaves them more open to attack. Hence, one point of strategy is in compelling an enemy to form his front in such a manner as to make his communications insecure. On the other hand, the invading power may, if it possess an extensive frontier, by which to enter the theatre of war, menace many points, and thus force the defensive army to separate widely to guard them. The invader, having thus before him a weakened line, may break in at the selected point with his whole force concentrated. His chance of doing this will depend on various circumstances. On the proximity of the defender's troops to the frontier; the nearer they are, the greater the chance of breaking through before they can concentrate. On the obstacles that may exist on the different routes by which the invader can advance, and which may check his progress till the defensive army can concentrate.

On the means of intercommunication between the different parts of the defensive army. If these be good, the concentration will be proportionately rapid; if bad, the line may be broken, and the parts separated by the invading force before they can unite. They must then retire concentrically in order to effect an union, thereby abandoning territory to the enemy, or run the risk of being overwhelmed separately by superior numbers. The first object of an invader, is generally to gain some vantage ground, or strategic point, either as a base for supplies, or, by the attainment of which, he may dictate his terms to his opposers. Quebec has hitherto been the strategic point upon which the efforts of invaders of this country have turned, and, upon the successful defence or capitulation of which, the campaign has been decided. But Quebec, being looked upon as impregnable, with British soldiers behind its walls; Montreal, as the commercial centre, or heart, of the Dominion, would probably be the strategic point sought in an invasion from the United States. This point being in possession of the enemy, he would possess the key to all communi-

cations with the west ; and, should he be able to hold it, the defenders would be paralysed.

The use of *Tactics* in warfare, is to gain an advantage, irrespective of numbers, by the *disposition* of opposing forces on a field of battle.

Thus, if one army be placed obliquely, or perpendicularly, to an enemy's front, it will, on advancing, overlap and roll it up, as it were, while a great part of the enemy's forces are still out of action. This is called *turning the flank* of an enemy.

The obvious remedy for the enemy, is to throw back the menaced flank, partially or entirely, in order to bring his front parallel to the front of the attacking force. If the flank is only partially thrown back, it will render his front angular, which is, except under peculiar circumstances of ground, very disadvantageous. First, because it offers an opportunity for enflading fire ; Second, because the troops at the angle, as they fall back, crowd on each other, and offer a weak point at which to penetrate ; and, Thirdly, because if either side advance, it leaves a gap at the angle.

Another tactical object, is to break through the enemy's line at the centre, or between the centre and flank. The advantage of this is obvious, as it not only separates the enemy, but, in all probability, cuts off his base of retreat.

An advantage may be gained by the commander who best avails himself of the configuration of the ground. That he may give battle in a position so strong that its possession is equivalent to superiority of numbers ; or, being the assailant, that he may seize unguarded points, which, from their commanding nature, will aid him in his attack.

The adaptation of the different arms to the configuration of the ground, may have a decisive effect on the action. For instance, cavalry should have open and level ground to work upon, and horse artillery the same ; while a wide ditch, stream, or ravine, which would prevent either of the above from advancing, might be effectively employed as a shelter for other artillery, or reserves.

As some scheme for permanent fortification was suggested by the Imperial authorities at the time of the union of the Provinces, it is not improbable that, at some time, volunteers may be called upon to take a share in their defence. It is not publicly known, at present, what the character of these fortifications will be; but it is most probable that they will be, for the most part, earthworks. In Chapter V. a short account has been given of the method of throwing up, and the outlines of, field works; and it is to the defence of such works, that I would now direct the attention of my readers.

In no case can the soldier show more determination or devotion, than in the defence of a fortification. "Fight to the last, regardless of danger!" should be the motto of all men called upon to occupy an intrenchment; and untiring watchfulness and devotion, should characterize each soldier. On the possession of the post which they occupy may depend the fortunes of the campaign, or the safety of an army; and nothing short of the direst necessity should lead them to abandon its defence. "Artillery will pour grape-shot on the columns of the assailants; musketry will tell on them when they become entangled in the obstacles; vigorous sorties will repel the attack, if the obstacles throw their ranks into confusion; if not, bayonet and steel will resist the assault, and the defender, mounted on the parapet, will still have the advantage. Stones may be collected in the interior to throw at the assailants when they cross the ditch, and scythes, pitchforks, and the bayonet, will serve to defend the superior slope. At last, when all is exhausted, *and only then*, must retreat be thought of. Coolness, and great decision are essential qualities in the officer commanding; and, when ordering the evacuation, and, last of all, abandoning the intrenchment, he should be able to say, "All is lost, save honour!" Numerous are the cases where such a determined defence as this has proved not only the ultimate safety of the defenders, but the preservation of an army from defeat.

The attack of field works should always be deliberately

planned and undertaken. Surprises may sometimes succeed, but never against a watchful and faithful defence. The work should be carefully reconnoitred, its weakest points ascertained, and commanding situations seized. Artillery should endeavour to destroy the obstacles from a distance, and effect a breach. The columns of assault should advance from several directions, carrying ladders, fascines, poles, &c., to fill up and bridge the obstacles, followed by reserves, and with cavalry on the wings to prevent sorties. The assailants advance as rapidly as possible to the counterscarp, and cut down palisades, stockades, &c., if necessary; plant their ladders, and storm the ramparts. In case of a repulse, artillery and cavalry must protect the retreat. As in defence, so in attack of field works, nothing short of the most absolute determination and bravery will be productive of successful results.

Should it be requisite to defend a village, &c., when there is no time for constructing earthworks, or when circumstances do not render it necessary that earthworks should be thrown up; the available points of defence should be carefully considered, and a general plan laid down, before details are entered upon. Streets should be barricaded, houses and walls loopholed, and obstacles created. Houses should be selected at points along the lines of defence, which are capable of being converted into defensible posts. They should not be more than 100 to 150 yards apart, and should be loopholed so as to cover both the avenues of approach, and the lines of the barricades. These barricades, or breastworks, may be constructed of any thing that will be sufficiently substantial for the purpose. Logs of wood, cordwood, walls of houses, boxes or bales of goods, bags filled with sand, carts or vehicles overturned, trees felled as abattis, all may bear an important part in creating an obstacle to the passage of an enemy. These barricades may be built at intervals of about 50 feet, so that they may be disputed in succession, care being taken that means of retreat be preserved from one to the other. In this case, also, passages must be broken from one house to the other, on each side of

the street, and the houses barricaded and loopholed, that a fire may be poured from them upon the enemy as he forces the barricade.

All houses, fences, or other objects in front of the lines of defence, and which may be turned to account by the enemy to shelter his approach, must be destroyed or levelled.

A central building, of brick if possible, should be selected as a citadel. A church, gaol, mill, or schoolhouse, is best adapted for the purpose, as they are more likely to be isolated from other buildings. Into this citadel the defenders of a village could retreat if driven from their lines of defence, and it could also be used as a hospital for the wounded, and a shelter for non-combatants. Into this citadel should be collected, on the approach of an invading force, provisions, water, fuel, bedding, ammunition, tools for breaking loopholes, &c., and materials for blocking up windows and doors, such as sand-bags, boxes filled with earth or ashes, bales of cotton, wool, or goods, &c. These should be carried into the ground floor, and all doors, windows, &c., where an entry could be effected from the outside, blockaded first. Doors should be blocked up within a few inches of the top, with loopholes cut for musketry, so as to sweep the approach. All glass should be broken out of windows, as splinters of glass are liable to injure the defenders. They should be blocked up to at least six feet from the floor, leaving loopholes at about four-and-a-half feet. If sufficient material is not at hand to barricade the windows properly, a straw mattress, or even a blanket, should be hung across the window to prevent the defenders being seen from the outside. The walls should be loopholed with two tiers of loopholes, about three feet apart, one at three feet, and the other at four-and-a-half feet from the floor; and, if there is an underground story, or cellar, it may be loopholed in the manner shewn in Fig. 9, page 45. Trees may be felled as abattis, and other obstructions placed about the house to detain the attacking party under fire, but nothing should be left within range that will afford shelter or cover to the enemy. Care should be

taken to have a plentiful supply of water in the citadel, in order to extinguish fire, if necessary, and for the use of the garrison, should the siege be protracted. If time will allow, the citadel may be further strengthened by digging ditches at least five feet wide, and seven feet deep, round the house, throwing up the earth on the outside of the ditch. Stockades, in the shape of two sides of a triangle, may be placed a little distance in front of doors, in order to afford means of access. These stockades are called *tambours*, and may also be used effectively at corners of buildings, as a means of obtaining a flank fire along two sides. Means of communication from these *tambours* into the house, must be preserved, with the necessary materials for closing the communication readily. Staircases inside the house should be cut away, and ladders substituted; and loopholes cut through the floor, to enable the defenders to fire down on the assailants, if the first floor is forced. Communications should be made all round the interior, by breaking down or cutting holes through partitions.

It is surprising what a tenacious defence may be made of a house hastily fortified in this manner, garrisoned by courageous and resolute men; and the Château d'Hougoumont, on the field of Waterloo, is a memorable instance of the importance of a well selected position, when courageously defended.

The rules that have been laid down for the defence of a citadel, will equally apply to the defence of an isolated house by a piquet, or outpost. It must be borne in mind, however, that a frame house is not suited for defensive purposes, as it is penetrated by musketry, and easily set on fire.

CHAP. VII.

Piquets and Reconnaissances.

Piquet duty is one of the most important branches of the art of war; and is likewise a duty that volunteers will be most frequently called upon to fulfil when brigaded with regular troops. It is, therefore, incumbent on all volunteers who may be required to undertake this most responsible and arduous duty, to make themselves familiar with all the details in relation thereto, that they may be prepared for the remotest contingency, knowing how much depends on their promptness, presence of mind, and intelligence.

An army in camp or bivouac, is protected from surprise or observation by a series of outposts which completely cover the front exposed to the enemy. These outposts are called *outlying piquets*, and are formed of bodies of men detached from the camp at such intervals as will enable them to extend a chain of double sentries that will stretch across the whole front of the line. Beside these outlying piquets, there remains in camp accoutred, and ready to turn out and support the outlying piquet at a moment's notice, a similar body of men, called the *inlying piquet*, having sentries advantageously posted for hearing and observing any alarm in front, and communicating when necessary by patrols with the advanced posts. These outposts are placed under the command and general superintendence of the field officer of the day, unless another officer is specially appointed for the purpose.

If a company is told off for outlying piquet duty, the officer in command should, if the enemy be near, march off as an advanced guard, with advanced parties, and flanking files, &c. On arrival at the post he is called upon to occupy, he will tell off his company into three reliefs, one relief being extended as sentries, the other two remaining in support. If the outposts are at a distance from the main body, a reserve must also be established, under the immediate command of

the field officer of the day. When an officer in charge of a company sent on piquet duty arrives at the position he is to occupy, he will first look to the immediate safety of his own party, and place sentries on its flanks and front; he will then send a file to the most elevated spot in the vicinity to get a good view of the surrounding country, and proceed himself with a patrol to examine all objects near him capable of concealing an enemy. Having thus secured himself from surprise, he will proceed to throw out a line of double sentries to communicate with the sentries on his right and left flanks, taking care that they are posted in the most advantageous position to observe the movements of the enemy while themselves screened from observation. These sentries should be relieved every hour during the night, every relief being personally inspected by the officers. Single sentries may be posted as connections between the front line of sentries and the supports and reserve. After having posted the advanced sentries in the most advantageous position, the main body of the piquet should be placed out of sight of the enemy; and in such a position as may be easily defended, should the advanced posts be driven in. This position should not be more than 300 paces in rear of the advanced line. All sentries as they come in should be examined; to ascertain whether they have observed anything in the front, and if anything of importance has been observed, the field officer in charge of the piquets should be immediately informed. Every officer in command of a piquet should have writing materials in his possession, to take down any verbal orders he may receive from the field officer in command, and to make notes of the occurrences of the night.—Also for making a small map of his position shewing where sentries are posted, &c., &c. He should also be provided with a telescope, or field glass.

Piquet sentries by day should be placed on heights, and in commanding positions, whence they may see all the country in their front without exposing themselves to view; but at night they must be placed lower down, so as to have the highest ground before them, in order that they may see any approaching party

against the sky, without being themselves discovered. By day it is not necessary to leave more sentries on duty than are sufficient to watch thoroughly the country in their front; each sentry should be able to see the files on his right and left, as well as the intermediate country between them; at night or in thick weather a greater number will be required, and one man of each file should always remain on his post, looking out vigilantly to his front, while the other patrols to his right, till he comes up to the sentry next to him; in this mode they will alternately relieve each other. Sentries will also patrol to their front to a distance of twenty or thirty yards.

When sentries hear people approaching them by night they must challenge them, order them to halt, and allow only one person to advance until they are satisfied they are friends. By day sentries must not allow more than one stranger at a time to approach their posts on any pretence.

Between each relief a patrol should be sent out, under the charge of an officer, or non-commissioned officer, to gain information regarding the enemy, and to prevent surprises, &c. These patrols should move as quietly as possible from one flank of the piquet to the other, in front of the line of sentries,—within sight, if in the day time,—and within hearing, if at night. A strong patrol should be sent out at daybreak, as that is the time usually selected for an attack. A patrol must avoid giving unnecessary alarm, and should, if unnoticed by an approaching enemy, fall back, and give information to the officer in command that he may make preparations for the defence.

Detailed instructions for piquet duty will be found in the *Field Exercises*, Pt. V., section 23.

On being relieved the officer in command of a piquet must make a report embodying, that on marching he had inspected men, arms, and ammunition,—had made a nominal list of his men—the position his piquet occupied;—the lines of his advanced sentries;—number of patrols sent out, and information collected;—visits and orders from superior officers;—time

when relieved, &c., &c. This report will be sent into the field officer in charge of the piquets.

In the event of an attack, the commander of a piquet must ever bear in mind that the great object of his efforts, is to gain sufficient time to enable the main body in his rear to get under arms and prepare for action. The points he is to dispute in falling back having been previously selected, few cases can occur in which it will be impossible to attain that end, without endangering the safety of his piquet; but even in an extreme case, he must remember that it is his duty to sacrifice himself, rather than be driven in upon the main body, before it has had time to form.

Outlying piquets pay no compliments, but when approached by a general officer, the field officer of the day, or by any armed party, they will fall in and stand to their arms.

Sentries on out-post duty pay no compliments.

A *reconnaissance* in military parlance, is the examination of a country as regards its military capabilities; and the minute observation of any local features that may effect the disposition or manœuvres of an army. Also the acquisition of information regarding the position and movements of an enemy.

This branch of duty is generally performed by the officers of the quarter-master-general's department; but any officer may be called upon unexpectedly, to undertake its performance.

Should an officer, therefore, be selected for a special reconnaissance, he should be acquainted with the map of the country which he is to traverse, that he may supply any deficiencies or errors; and he should be capable of sketching with tolerable accuracy the features of the country through which he passes. On this field-sketch he should mark the position of the enemy; its extent, position of his reserves, batteries, or retrenchments; any villages or woods covering the line of battle; the obstacles on which his flanks rest; the roads, paths, fords, bridges, which lead to his position; and canals, ditches, marshes, woods, ravines, broken ground, &c., by which he is sheltered. These must all be carefully noted, and also the means by which

such obstacles can be overcome; the best way, and time, in which his flanks can be turned; commanding situations which he has failed to occupy, &c., &c. He should be careful not to report any thing of which he is not perfectly certain, should never hesitate; and leave nothing to chance. He should be careful not to expose the party under his command to attack, and should examine all villages, woods, defiles, &c., before advancing into them. He should never pass a height without sending, or going to the top himself, to examine the country. He should avoid all night marches, if possible. During his reconnaissance he should endeavour to procure the following information, and embody it in his report:—

Roads.—Where it leads from, or to; if gravelly, stony, or sandy; breadth, &c.; how many rivers, streams, &c., the road crosses; what towns or villages it goes through; roads crossing it, and their direction; places where ambuscades could be established, or obstructions thrown across; whether it passes through marshy or boggy ground; whether closed in on one or both sides by woods, and for how far, &c., &c. If there are any railroads their position and direction must be described.

Rivers.—Find out rapidity of current; whether navigable, and for how far; nature of banks, and bottom; roads leading to them; bridges, if of stone or wood; their breadth and length, and if suitable to passage of artillery, &c.; fords, if practicable at all times for cavalry, artillery, or infantry; number of boats that could be collected, or of vessels seen; their size and nature; what mills or other houses are on the banks?

Marshes.—Of what extent, whether passable at any season; depth of water, if running or stagnant?

Woods.—Their extent; if traversed by roads; clearings, and of what extent; if open bush, or impenetrable; windfalls or cedar swamps?

Villages or Towns.—Their population, resources, accommodations for troops, &c.? Plan or sketch shewing if defensible, and how?

Camps and Positions.—All strong positions which present

themselves on the route; as also all favorable places for encamping or bivouacking; their situation, extent, facility of access, nature of soil, supply of wood and water, &c., &c.

Information must be collected from the inhabitants regarding the proximity and movements of the enemy, his strength, what they know regarding the character of his force; if they are fatigued; where they last came from; if in camp, or bivouacked; what precautions he takes; if well-informed, and how; which road conducts to the enemy, and in what state it is; if there are any obstacles on the road; and if there is any other road to the same place?

If in sight of the enemy, when on the march; a post should be selected on the flank; at a convenient height, whence the order and direction of march can be noted, and the battalions, squadrons, batteries, &c., can be counted. At a distance of 2000 yards a single man, or horse, looks like a dot; at 1200 yards, infantry can be distinguished from cavalry; at 900 yards movement becomes clear; and at 750 yards; heads of columns can be distinguished. The dust raised by cavalry and artillery rises above the columns in a thick cloud, fainter when raised by infantry.

The duty of reconnaissance is not only hazardous in itself and there is so fine a line of demaraction between it and the office of a spy, that an enemy often fails to observe the difference, and the fate of a spy follows capture. This is not a pleasant contingency, and it will doubtless sharpen the eye, and nerve the arm of the officer who is so unlucky as to be surprised in the midst of taking his observations. And under these circumstances discretion is the better part of valour; and the Queen may be better served by a judicious flight, with all the information it is possible to obtain, than she could be by a desperate and unsuccessful resistance.

CHAP. VIII.

The Militia Act, and Regulations relating to Active Service.

The following sections of the Militia Act of 1868, provide for the

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

60. The officer commanding any military district or division, or the officer commanding any corps of active militia, may, upon any sudden emergency of invasion or insurrection, or imminent danger of either, call out the whole or any part of the militia within his command, until the pleasure of Her Majesty is known, and the militia so called out by their commanding officer shall immediately obey all such orders as he may give, and march to such place within or without the district or division as he may direct.

61. Her Majesty may call out the militia or any part thereof for actual service, either within or without the Dominion, at any time, whenever it appears advisable so to do by reason of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger of any of them: and the militiamen, when so called out for actual service, shall continue to serve for at least one year from the date of their being called out for actual service, if required so to do, or for any longer period which Her Majesty may appoint:

(2.) And Her Majesty may, from time to time, direct the furnishing by any regimental division, of such number of militiamen as may be required either for reliefs, or to fill vacancies in corps on actual service; and whenever the militia or any part thereof are called out for actual service by reason of war, invasion, or insurrection, Her Majesty may place them under the orders of the commander of her regular forces in Canada.

62. In time of war no man shall be required to serve in the field continuously for a longer period than one year; but any man who volunteers to serve for the war or any longer period

than one year shall be compelled to fulfil his engagement; but Her Majesty may, in cases of unavoidable necessity (of which necessity Her Majesty shall be the sole judge), call upon any militiaman to continue to serve beyond his period of general service, or voluntary engagement, or beyond his one year's service in the field, for any period not exceeding six months.

63. Whenever the militia or any part, or corps thereof, shall be called out for actual service, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men so called out shall be paid at such rates of daily pay as are paid to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the relative and corresponding grade in Her Majesty's service, or such other rates as may for the time being be fixed by the Governor in Council.

64. The active militia shall be subject to the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the army; and every officer and man of the militia shall, from the time of being called out for actual service, and also during the period of annual drill or training under the provisions of this Act, and also during any drill or parade of his corps at which he may be present in the ranks or as a spectator, and also while wearing the uniform of his corps, be subject to the rules and articles of war and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's troops in Canada, and not inconsistent with this Act; except that no man shall be subject to any corporal punishment except death or imprisonment for any contravention of such laws; and except also that Her Majesty may direct that any of the provisions of the said laws or regulations shall not apply to the militia force; but any officer, non-commissioned officer, or man charged with any offence committed while serving in the militia, shall be held liable to be tried by Court Martial, and if convicted to be punished therefor, within six months after his discharge from the militia or after the corps to which he belongs or belonged is relieved from actual service: notwithstanding that he shall have been so discharged from the active militia, or that the corps to which he belonged shall have been so relieved from actual

service: and any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia may be tried for the crime of desertion at any time, without reference to the length of time which may have elapsed since his desertion.

65. It shall be the duty of the captain or other officer commanding any company of active militia, with the assistance of the officers and non-commissioned officers of his company, to make and keep at all times a correct roll of the company in such form as Her Majesty may direct; and it shall be the duty of the lieutenant-colonel or other officer commanding any battalion of active militia, and under him especially of the adjutant, to see that the company rolls above referred to are properly made out, and corrected from time to time by the captains or other officers commanding companies in such battalion, and to report such officers as fail to perform their duty in this respect.

66. Any militiaman who when called out for actual service, shall without leave absent himself from his corps, for a longer period than seven days, shall be deemed a deserter, and may be tried by Militia Court Martial.

67. Each militiaman called out for actual service shall attend at such time and place as may be required by the officer commanding him, with any arms accoutrements, ammunition, and equipment he has received, and with such provisions as such officer may direct.

68. When any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds:

(2) And all cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service, shall be reported on by a medical board, and compensation awarded, under such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council; and any medical practitioner who shall sign a false certificate in any such case, shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars.

**REGULATIONS FOR BILLETING AND CANTONING TROOPS AND MILITIA
WHEN ON ACTUAL SERVICE, AND FURNISHING CARRIAGES,
HORSES, &c., FOR THEIR TRANSPORT AND USE.**

69. The Governor in Council may make regulations for the billeting and cantoning of troops and militia when on active service, for the furnishing of carriages, horses, and other conveyances for their transport and use, and for adequate compensation therefor; and may by such regulations impose fines not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in cases of default of payment of such fines :

70. Any person lawfully required under this Act, or by any regulation made under the authority thereof, to furnish any railway car or engine, boat or other craft, for the conveyance or use of any troops or militia, who neglects or refuses to furnish the same, shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars for each such offence.

71. Nothing in this Act contained or in any regulations made under the authority thereof, shall be construed to authorize the quartering or billeting of any troops or militia, either on a march or in cantonment, in any convent or nunnery of any religious order of females, or to oblige any such religious order to receive such troops or militia, or to furnish them with lodging or house room.

COURTS OF ENQUIRY AND COURTS MARTIAL.

72. Her Majesty may convene Courts of Enquiry and appoint officers of the militia to constitute such Courts, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any matter connected with the government or discipline of the militia, and with the conduct of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the force; and shall have power at any time to convene Militia Courts Martial and to delegate power to convene such Courts, and to appoint officers to constitute the same, for the purpose of trying any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of

the militia for any offences under this Act, but no officer of Her Majesty's regular army on full pay shall sit on any Militia Court Martial.

73. [The regulations for the composition of Militia Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial, and the modes of procedure and powers thereof, shall be the same as the regulations which may at the time be in force for the composition, modes of procedure, and powers of Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial for Her Majesty's regular army, and which are not inconsistent with this Act; and the pay and allowances of officers and others attending such Courts may be fixed by the Governor in Council.]

74. No militia officer or militiaman shall be sentenced to death by any Court Martial except for mutiny, desertion to the enemy, or traitorously delivering up to the enemy any garrison, fortress, post or guard, or traitorous correspondence with the enemy; and no sentence of any General Court Martial shall be carried into effect until approved by Her Majesty.

PAY.

1. The daily rate of pay and allowances for Officers and men will be as follows, viz :

OFFICERS.	PAY.	ALLOWANCES.
RANK.	Rate per Day.	Daily rate in lieu of Barracks, Rations, and all other allowances.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	4 87	1 00
Major.....	3 90	1 00
Paymaster.....	3 05	0 90
Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant....	2 44	0 90
Do. with rank of Ensign.....	2 13	0 90
Captain.....	2 82	0 76
Lieutenant.....	1 58	0 72
Ensign.....	1 28	0 69

Non-commissioned officers and men in barracks and receiving free rations, fuel and light, &c. :

RANK.	Pay per Day.
	\$ cts.
Serjeant Major	
Quarter Master Sergeant	
Paymaster's Clerk	
Orderly Room Clerk	
Hospital Sergeant	
Pay Sergeant	
Serjeants ..	
Corporals	
Buglers	
Privates	

NOTE.—By Militia order dated June 2nd, 1868, volunteers on service will receive 50 cents per day and free rations, non-commissioned officers in proportion

2. The Paymaster will forward a requisition (Form A), for the fortnightly advance, in time to reach the Department by the first and fifteenth of each month at the latest, so that no delay may take place in paying the volunteers; and such advances should be required as will cover all the paymaster's expenditure for the following fifteen or sixteen days, as the case may be. An even sum will always be demanded, the explanatory estimate on the back of Form A being intended only as an *approximate* estimate for the guidance of the Department in granting the requisite advances.

3. A sufficient sum will be advanced fortnightly by the paymaster to each officer in command of a company for the pay of his company, to be afterwards accounted for in the monthly pay-list (Form C). The men will receive their pay twice a week, and the captains must keep a regular account current of such payments, the same as in the Queen's service, so as to be

able to compile the monthly pay-list without any difficulty at the end of the month.

4. The monthly pay-list for officers (Form B) will be completed by the paymaster as soon as possible after the last day of the month, and sent to the Department without delay, duly receipted by all concerned. No extra pay can be allowed to any officer for brevet rank.

5. The monthly pay-list of each company (Form C) will be made up by the officer in command of the company immediately after the expiration of the month, and will be transmitted to the paymaster, duly receipted by the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men of the company. The paymaster will examine and certify it, and obtain the signature of the commanding officer of the post, and then forward it to the Department in support of his accounts. One pay-sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals, and fifty-seven privates will be allowed for each company.

6. The account current (Form D) will be completed by the paymaster at the end of the month, and immediately sent to head quarters, to enable the Department to check and compare it with the advances made to the paymaster during the month in question.

RATIONS.

7. The daily ration of a volunteer should consist, as nearly as possible, of the following articles, viz. :

Bread, one pound and a half;

Fresh meat, one pound;

Butter, two ounces;

Coffee, one-third of an ounce;

Tea, one-sixth of an ounce;

Sugar, two ounces;

Rice, two ounces;

Milk, half-a-pint.

Potatoes, two pounds; and a sufficiency of vegetables for soup.

8. The rations must be examined by the "orderly officer" every morning, who will report to the commanding officer if the same or any part thereof be not according to contract, and the commanding officer will forthwith appoint a board who will have power to condemn all or any part of them if found not according to contract, and a similar quantity in their stead will be purchased at the expense of the contractor; a proviso to this effect should be made in all the local contracts.

BILLETS.

9. The Government will provide barracks, rations, fuel, and light for the volunteers—but when they are stationed at places where there are no barracks available, the paymaster will pay for their board and billets in the manner laid down in the following section, and no rations will be drawn for them.

10. All board and billet accounts for volunteers stationed at places where there are no barracks available, will be paid by the paymaster, fortnightly, *in arrear*, to each officer in command of a company or detachment, according to such rates as may be specially approved of for the locality, and the officer commanding the company or detachment will pay the several householders, fortnightly, forwarding their receipts to the paymaster in support of his accounts. All accounts for board and billets will be rendered in the Form E, and will be included monthly in the paymaster's account current with the Department.

FUEL.

11. Fuel for heating the barracks, and for cooking purposes for the volunteers, will be issued in such quantities as may be found absolutely necessary by the commanding officer at the post.

N.B.—Ninety-six rations or inches of fuel are equal to one cord of wood.

LIGHT.

12. One coal oil lamp will be allowed for every ten men, with such an allowance of coal oil and wick as may be abso-

lutely necessary for the volunteers only. The allowance of oil must be left to the personal supervision of the commanding officer, who is hereby enjoined to take care that it is used only for the non-commissioned officers and men, and in such quantities as may be absolutely necessary. One coal oil lamp will also be allowed for each guard room.

13. The expense of the first supply of coal oil lamps will be charged to the Government, but all subsequent charges must be borne by the volunteers.

14. The contractors for rations, fuel, and light, will be paid at the end of each month on duplicate bills being forwarded to the Department for the articles supplied (*Vide Form F.*) This form must be signed by the paymaster and the commanding officer at the post, whose particular attention is drawn to the *wording* of the certificate required.

15. Contracts for supplying the necessary quantities of rations, fuel, and light, to the volunteers, will be entered into by the paymasters for such periods as may be required, but no contract will be binding on either party until it has been approved at head quarters; and sufficient sureties, in proportion to the extent of the contract, will be required from the contractor, for its faithful performance.

16. In making contracts for supplying fuel wood, paymasters will stipulate that the cord shall measure 128 cubic feet, *i.e.*, eight feet (or ninety-six rations or inches) long, four feet high, and four feet wide; if the sticks are shorter than four feet, the necessary quantity must be added by the contractor, so as to make up the cord to 128 cubic feet.

TRANSPORT.

17. Requisitions for the transport (Form G) of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the volunteers or militia, or of Provincial stores, must (except under the following circumstances) originate with the proper officer at head quarters.

18. When any number of officers or men are required to be moved from one part of the country where they are then on

duty to another part of the country for service, the officer in command at the station from whence the transport is required, may, (upon receipt of an order from competent authority, rendering immediate action necessary), sign the requisition for transport, in which event he will, without delay, notify the Department at head-quarters.

19. No requisition is to be granted to any individual for conveyance, except when actually and *bona fide* proceeding on military duty, and then only upon the order being produced, to show that he is entitled to conveyance at the public expense, either for himself or for what he may require to take with him.

20. Officers proceeding on or returning from leave of absence, are not entitled to requisition for conveyance at the public expense.

HOSPITALS.

21. The following monthly scale of remuneration has been sanctioned to local medical practitioners, for medicines and professional attendance on the volunteer force employed on actual service, viz. :

20 cents per officer and man per *calendar* month, when the volunteer troops at the station do not exceed one company of 65 men.

16 cents per officer and man per *calendar* month, when the volunteer troops at the station do not exceed two companies, say 130 men.

12 cents per officer and man per *calendar* month, for any number over two companies up to ten companies.

All claims for this service must be rendered in duplicate by the medical practitioner at the end of the month, upon the Form H, duly certified by the commanding officer at the station, and will be paid by the paymaster at the above scale of rates, and included in his monthly accounts.

The commanding officer at the post will authorize the issue of the necessary quantities of fuel and light for wards

actually occupied by sick, and for cooking purposes in temporary hospitals from time to time, according to circumstances, on the requisition of the local medical practitioner.

ACCOUNTS.

22. All accounts for transport, postage, or contingencies of any kind, on the public service, must be forwarded, in the first instance, for *warrant* to the Department, in duplicate, duly "certified as correct" by the paymaster, and approved by the officer commanding the post.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. In the event of a volunteer being confined in any local prison for a civil offence, no charge will be included for either pay or rations during the period of such confinement.

24. When a volunteer is in hospital under charge of a local medical practitioner, his pay will be charged for in the pay-list, in the ordinary way: the pay will be issued to himself in the usual manner, and an allowance, at the rate of fifty cents a day, will be handed over by the paymaster to the hospital authorities for his diet and medical comforts, under such arrangements as may be made by the medical practitioner and the commanding officer at the post. No rations will therefore be drawn for men in hospital.

Approved by Order of His Excellency the Administrator
the Government and Commander-in-Chief.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, *Colonel,*

Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 15th Nov., 1865.

[Circular.]

HEAD QUARTERS, *Ottawa*, 7th June, 1866.

Commanding officers of corps are notified that haversacks and all other field stores which have been served out to the

volunteers of their corps, will be required to be returned into the battalion or company armory, when the corps is released from service, and that any deficiencies will be charged against their pay.

When the companies are released from service the Brigade Majors will require certificates from commanding officers of corps that all such stores have been collected, each certificate to be accompanied with a list of the same.

Commanding officers will be held responsible for these stores, as for rifles and clothing.

P. L. MACBOUGALL, *Colonel,*
Adjutant General of Militia.

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA EMPLOYED ON
ACTIVE SERVICE.

To the non-commissioned officers and privates serving with the companies of volunteer militia called out by His Excellency the Governor General for actual service on the frontier, will, as regards letters addressed to or sent by them within the Province of Canada, be extended the same privilege enjoyed by the same ranks in Her Majesty's regular troops, and under the same conditions, as follows :

1. Each letter must be prepaid two cents at the time of posting.
2. The letter must not exceed half an ounce in weight.
3. The letter must refer solely to the private affairs of the volunteer.
4. The name of the volunteer and his rank, whether private or non-commissioned officer, and the name of the company in which he is serving, must be specified on the direction of the letter, whether sent to or by the volunteer ; and, in the case of a letter sent by a volunteer, the officer in command of the post where he is stationed must sign his name and rank as commanding officer, on the letter.

5. A letter to a volunteer militiaman on active service, claiming to pass for the two cent rate, should be addressed as follows :

<p><i>To</i> _____</p> <p>Private (<i>Sergeant, or Corporal</i>)</p> <p>_____ <i>Compy. Volunt. Militia,</i></p> <p>_____</p>

6. A letter from a volunteer militiaman on active service, to pass at the prepaid two cent rate, must be addressed as follows :

<p>From Private } _____</p> <p><i>Sergeant or Corporal</i> }</p> <p><i>Company</i> _____</p> <p>* <i>To</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>† _____</p> <p>_____</p>

7. Letters to and from officers are not entitled to this privilege.

* Address of letter.

† Signature and rank of Commanding Officer.

If, in the case of any letter, the above described conditions are not fully complied with, or if the letter in any way fails to come within the class of letters admissible to the privilege, viz:—if the letter be not prepaid the two cents,—if it weigh more than half an ounce, or if it be addressed to any place beyond the Province, or has not been posted in Canada, or if it be not addressed in the required form so as to shew the name and rank of the volunteer, or fail to have the commanding officer's signature, when sent by a volunteer, such letter is to be treated and rated like any other ordinary letter.

Registered letters must be prepaid the registration charge in addition to the two cent rate.

The privilege will not extend to newspapers, books, or parcels, nor to any matter sent by post other than letters.

Any fraud or abuse, in respect to the privilege hereby granted to volunteer militiamen on active service, will render the perpetrator liable to serious consequences.

W. P. HOWLAND,
Postmaster General.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Militia Department will in no case recognise any claim, on the part either of individuals or communities, for supplies of any description furnished to volunteers, unless they can produce a receipt or requisition for the articles furnished, signed by a responsible officer.

2. Loss of private property incurred by volunteers on service will not be made good by the public, unless it can be clearly shewn that the loss was not in any manner attributable to carelessness, that it was unavoidable, and that the articles lost were part of their necessary equipment as soldiers.

3. Claims for compensation on account of injury or loss of time from illness contracted on actual service, must always be accompanied by a certificate of the surgeon of the claimant's battalion or detachment, that the injury or illness was *bona fide*

contracted on actual service; as well as by a certificate of the home medical attendant as to the period during which, after discharge from actual service, the claimant was actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his usual employment, the nature and emoluments of which shall also be accurately stated.

4. When volunteers are confined in any local prison for a civil offence, no charge will be included for either pay or rations during the period of such confinement.

5. In the event of a volunteer losing or damaging any of the Government property with which he is entrusted, a report thereof should immediately be made to the department by his commanding officer, in order that the value of the said property may be deducted from his pay in the next monthly pay list; and, with the view of carrying this order into effect, a *special* inspection will be made once a month, or at the termination of service by the officer commanding at each post of all barracks occupied by the volunteers, as well as of all public property in their possession, and a report thereof shewing the expense of all damages and deficiencies should be made to the district staff officer immediately after such inspections.

6. Officers are not entitled to rations of any kind at the government expense, the rate of "allowances," above fixed being intended to cover their lodging, rations, forage, fuel, and light.

7. Requisitions will be forwarded from time to time, approved by the commanding officer of the post, for such books and stationery as may be absolutely required for the orderly room and paymaster's office, and the same will be duly provided by the department; and all necessary forms and company books will be forwarded on requisition being sent to the Deputy Adjutant General at Ottawa; an allowance of two dollars per company per month for stationery, will be included in the pay list and paid by the paymaster to the captain and charged in in his monthly account.

8. When volunteers are sent away from their post to any other, singly or in small parties, on escort or other detached duty, a special marching allowance, to be hereafter determined, will be made to each man so detached, for the day or days on which he is actually and necessarily detained on the journey. If volunteers are on actual service in camp or barracks at the post to which he is detached, he will be attached to one of the companies during his stay, and be taken on the ration list of that company. Otherwise the marching allowance will be continued, and he will find his own board and lodging during his stay.—“*Regulations respecting the Volunteer Militia.*”

CHAP. IX.

The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, Mutiny Act, and Articles of War.

When a volunteer corps is placed on service, it is subject to the ordinary rules of the British service, with certain restrictions as to the infliction of the penalty of death, and the punishment of flogging. These rules and regulations are embodied in the “Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army”; “An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion,” and “Rules and Articles for the better government of all Her Majesty's Forces,” commonly called “The Articles of War.” It is to the parts of these works particularly bearing on the institution and composition of courts-martial; and the crimes and punishments of volunteers, while on active service, that I would especially direct the attention of my readers in this chapter.

There are three kinds of courts-martial provided for the trial of military offences, according to the rank of the offender, or the nature of the offence. They are,

1st. *General Courts-martial* for the trial of officers, and offences of a grave nature. It is composed, in Canada, of not

less than thirteen members, having for its president a general officer, or colonel, if practicable. The offences, which strictly speaking, come under the cognizance of a general court-martial only, are mutiny and insubordination, corresponding with or misbehaving before the enemy, plundering, treacherously making known the watchword, creating false alarms, sleeping on, or quitting his post when a sentry, offering violence to a person bringing provisions, forcing a safeguard, &c. Civil offences of all kinds can only be tried by general court-martial. It is also competent to try all military offences, which come within the cognizance of other courts-martial. Its powers are to award the penalty of death, penal servitude for a term not less than four years, or to serve for life if enlisted for a limited term; corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes, marking with the letter D, loss of claim to pension, discharge with ignominy, loss of all claim to additional pay while serving, and to pension on discharge.

2nd. *District or Garrison Courts-martial*, for the trial of grave offences in non-commissioned officers and soldiers. These are composed in Canada of not less than seven officers, having a field officer for president. They take cognizance of the following offences:—Absence from, or improper conduct during divine worship; violence to a clergyman; perjury; traitorous or disrespectful words towards the Sovereign or any of the Royal Family; desertion, and offences connected therewith; sending a flag of truce without authority; giving a wrong parole or watchword; spreading alarming reports; disclosing numbers, movements, &c., of the army; leaving the ranks without orders; leaving a guard, piquet, or post; being taken prisoner through carelessness or disobedience; misappropriation of supplies; impeding or refusing to assist the provost-marshal; breaking arrest or escaping from confinement; disgraceful conduct; demanding billets for more than the number of effectives; quartering wives and children without consent; taking money for freeing from billets; neglecting or refusing to assist civil magistrate in apprehension of offenders; fighting,

or failing to take steps to prevent a duel. Its powers are to award corporal punishment, not exceeding fifty lashes; marking with the letter D; loss of all claim to pension; and discharge with ignominy; solitary confinement, not exceeding fourteen days if awarded without other punishment; imprisonment with or without hard labour, with solitary confinement, not to exceed eighty-four days in one year, with intervals between the solitary confinement of not less than fourteen days; imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months for minor offences; forfeiture of all additional pay or pension on discharge, forfeiture of liquor money, &c., &c.

3rd. *Regimental or detachment Courts-martial* for the trial of minor offences in non-commissioned officers and soldiers. They are composed of five members, unless it be found impracticable to assemble that number, in which case three will be sufficient. The senior officer is president. It takes cognizance of the following offences:—Absence from regimental school; disrespect towards commander-in-chief; striking, or offering violence, or using threatening language to his superior officer; failing to appear at parade; quitting the ranks; creating false alarms; failing to report prisoners when in command of a guard; releasing, or suffering a prisoner to escape; neglecting to obey orders; drunkenness on duty or under arms; habitual drunkenness; ill-treatment of landlords in billets; a non-commissioned officer striking or ill-treating a soldier; hiring another person to do his duty; losing or making away with, or wilfully spoiling appointments, necessaries, clothing, &c.; destroying or injuring private property, mutiny, and insubordination, &c., &c. Its powers are to award corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; solitary confinement not exceeding fourteen days if awarded without other punishment; forty-two days imprisonment with or without hard labour, with periods of solitary confinement not exceeding fourteen days.

Should an offence be committed that comes within the jurisdiction of either of the above courts-martial, the commanding-officer, having satisfied himself by investigation that the offence

is one that should be adjudged by court-martial, should either convene a regimental court-martial; or submit the matter to the officer under whose command he is serving; specifying the charges distinctly, and giving a synopsis of the evidence, with witnesses' names, dates, places, &c. He will order the assembly of a general, or district court-martial, by whom the prisoner will be tried; the commanding-officer furnishing the charges upon which he is prosecuted. The order for the assembly of the court-martial having been received, and the members warned in orders: the prisoner is made acquainted with the charges upon which he is arraigned, the witnesses against him, and the date on which his trial is to take place, which must be within eight days of his first confinement, if possible. On the morning of trial the prisoner must be examined by the medical officer of the corps to ascertain that his health will admit of the punishment inflicted, and a certificate to that effect handed in to the president of the court-martial.

On the assembly of a general court-martial, the president first reads the order for the assembly of the court, and the warrant by which the president and officiating judge-advocate are appointed, with the names of the members, in the presence of the prisoner, who is asked if he has any objection to be tried by the president, or any of the members composing the court. If he object to any, a valid objection must be stated, which is considered by the court with closed doors. If the president is objected to, and the objection be considered valid; the court adjourns, reporting to the convening officer; if a member be objected to, and the objection be considered valid, a new member is appointed. Should the prisoner refuse to reply to the question as to whether he has any objection, his silence is considered tantamount to his having no objection. The prisoner is not allowed to object to the judge-advocate, who is appointed to record the proceedings of the court. He is the adviser of both the accuser and accused, and is bound to give his opinion on any point or form of law in which a difficulty is experienced. He takes care that the prisoner does not suffer through ignorance, inex-

perience, or incapacity; and he must point out to the court any deviation from the law, or proper forms of procedure which may occur. He also administers the oath to the president and members of a general court-martial. On trials before other courts-martial the oath is administered by the president to the members, and to the president by the senior member. The form of oath is as follows:

"You shall well and truly try and determine according to the evidence in the matter now before you. So help you God. You shall duly administer justice, according to the rules and articles for the better government of Her Majesty's army, and according to an Act now in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, and other crimes therein mentioned, without partiality, favour, or affection, and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said Articles or Act, then according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in the like cases—and you shall not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be duly approved; neither shall you upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice, or a court-martial, in due course of law. So help you God."

During the administration of the oath, all persons should stand uncovered, and the strictest silence be preserved. The court being sworn, the prisoner is then arraigned, by the judge-advocate in general courts-martial, and by the president in other courts. His name, rank, number, and regiment, and the charges are read to him, and the following question asked:—"Are you guilty, or not guilty of the charge which you have just heard read." If the prisoner plead "guilty," he may still go on with his defence, and produce evidence as to character, and address the court in extenuation of the offence, or in mitigation of the punishment. If the prisoner stand silent, the plea "not guilty" is entered in the proceedings. If the prisoner pleads that he is not amenable to military law; that

the court is illegally constituted; or not competent to deal with his case; or that by delay in trial, or some other manner recognized by military law, he has been absolved from the consequences of his offence; it is called a "plea in bar of trial," and evidence of the facts stated should be received, and if the plea is well founded, an adjournment for the purpose of submitting the matter to the convening officer must take place. Should a prisoner be denied an opportunity of pleading to the charge preferred against him, all the subsequent proceedings would be null and void. After the prisoner has pleaded, the witnesses withdraw. The witnesses for the prosecution are then introduced separately, sworn and examined, opportunity for cross-examination being allowed the prisoner. All questions are put through the President. When a question is objected to, the court must be cleared, and a vote taken. If a question by a prisoner is overruled by the court, the question should be recorded in the proceedings, in the words in which it was framed, with a minute of the reasons for refusing to admit it. When the prisoner declines to cross-examine, mention should be made of the fact in the proceedings. After the cross-examination of a witness for the prosecution is ended, the prisoner can only re-examine the witness upon such new points as have come out in the cross-examination. After the close of the prosecution a prisoner may be allowed time to prepare his defence, if he shows good grounds for desiring it. He may have a lawyer or friend near him to advise him during the trial, but no such person is permitted to address the court. The prosecution being ended the prisoner is permitted to make any statement he chooses in his own defence, calling witnesses to prove the truth of his allegations. At the close of the defence, the prosecutor is not entitled to reply unless the prisoner has examined witnesses, or put in documentary evidence. If the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution is impeached, the prosecutor may call for further evidence in reply to the defence. When such fresh evidence has been produced by the prosecutor, the prisoner is entitled to a *rejoinder*, to re-establish the character of his evidence.

The court is then cleared for the purpose of deliberating upon the *finding*,—the minutes of the evidence being read over,—and the question of “guilty,” or “not guilty,” is decided by a vote, the junior member voting first. The court is then reopened, and evidence is taken as to the former character of the prisoner from the commanding-officer or adjutant of the regiment to which he belongs. The court is then again cleared for the purpose of deliberating on the sentence. This is also decided by a vote of the majority, and is duly recorded in the proceedings, which are sealed up and sent to the convening officer for confirmation. He may order the court to re-assemble for the re-consideration of the sentence, in which case the letter, order, or memorandum containing the instructions to the court must be attached to, and form part of the proceedings. The court on re-assembling may revise its sentence, or may return it in its original shape to the convening officer, stating its reasons for so doing.

A court-martial is governed by the same laws of evidence as any other court of justice. If the evidence before a court-martial fail to prove the whole of a charge, but establish so much of it as constitutes an offence against military law, it may proceed to judgment in respect of such offence. Witnesses on a general court-martial are summoned by the judge-advocate, in other courts by the president. If any witness fail on being summoned, to attend, they are to be proceeded against before the civil law courts, or courts-martial, as the case may require. The same, if any refuse to be sworn, or being sworn, to give evidence; but any witness otherwise authorized by law, may make a *solemn affirmation* instead of taking the oath. No witness is compelled to answer a question which would criminate himself. The prosecutor is a competent witness before a court-martial. When the proceedings of a court-martial are approved and confirmed by the convening officer, copies of the charges, finding, and sentence, are entered in the regimental court-martial book, confirmed by the signature of the president. The date of the sentence of imprisonment is considered to commence on the day on which the proceedings are signed by the

president of the court-martial, and the prisoner forfeits pay and service from the date on which the crime was committed.

Beside the punishments awarded by courts-martial in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, there is vested in the commanding officer of a corps, absolutely, the power of awarding punishment for minor offences, and which may consist of imprisonment with or without hard labour, or with or without solitary confinement for any period not exceeding one hundred and sixty-eight hours. Forty-eight hours black hole; confinement to barracks for any period not exceeding one calendar month; knapsack drill for any period not exceeding fourteen days, with or without confinement to barracks. Extra guards for any irregularity on or for duty, and stoppage of pay for any period not exceeding five days. A soldier, however, who chooses to demand a court-martial instead of submitting to the punishment awarded by a commanding officer, if entailing imprisonment or loss of pay, can do so. A non-commissioned officer cannot be awarded minor punishment, but must be tried by court-martial. He is not to be allowed to resign his stripes to avoid court-martial. The commanding officer may authorize the officer commanding a company to award punishment for minor offences, not exceeding three days drill with or without confinement to barracks. A defaulter's drill is four hours in addition to the usual parades, in marching order, one hour at a time. All minor punishments must be entered in the company or regimental defaulter's books.

No soldier should unnecessarily be brought to a court-martial; and the commanding officer of a regiment should be guided in his decision upon this point by the character of the individual, the nature and degree of the offence, its prevalence at the time, and the probability of conviction. Just discrimination should be used by the court by awarding the quantum of punishment, it being indisputable that crimes are more effectually prevented by the certainty than the severity of punishment; and that decision in the superior, will, at all times, insure subordination in the inferior.

With regard to the punishment of offences and irregularities, which it may not be necessary to bring before a court-martial, attention must be paid to the following general rules :—

The nature and degree of the offence. Due regard to the character and previous conduct of the individual.

The more or less temptation to which the man may be exposed, and other general considerations must guide the judgment and good sense of the officer in command.

1st. In all offences, not of an aggravated nature, or committed by young inexperienced soldiers, mild reproof and admonition should be tried; nor should the punishment be resorted to until a repetition of the offence shall have shown that the milder treatment has produced no effect. Soldiers should not be harassed, but should be treated with kindness; they should know that it is wished to avoid punishment, if discipline can be maintained without it.

2nd. No punishment should be awarded, except with the knowledge and approval of the commanding officer.

3rd. Officers on detachment should be strictly enjoined not to introduce or adopt any system which may be in any respect at variance with that established at head quarters.

4th. All men confined for drunkenness, should, if possible, be confined in the cells till sober; and not in the guard room, where they are often teased and provoked to acts of violence.

5th. If a soldier refuses to obey an order distinctly given, or resist the authority of a non-commissioned officer, he should be confined without altercation: many cases called mutinous, arise from the improper way in which non-commissioned officers speak or give orders to the men.

6th. Irregularities, comparatively trifling and of a minor character, although noticed in the company defaulters' book, should not cause the offenders to be placed in the general or regimental defaulters' list.

Lord Hill considers it very desirable that the transfer of a soldier's name from the company to the regimental defaulters' book, should be viewed by him as a disgrace of an aggravated

character. Oblivion of former irregularities, if they have not amounted to any thing disgraceful, should be held out as the reward of real reformation.

But it is essentially necessary that these crimes which permanently affect a man's character, and are disgraceful to the soldier, should be stigmatized as they deserve; because a high sense of character is inseparably connected with that honourable spirit, which is the main-spring of good conduct, and the source of the reputation of the regiment.

In conclusion, nothing will tend more effectually to the establishment of discipline and subordination, and even to the absence of irregularity producing exposure, than habits of general courtesy, and a conviction constantly operating upon the mind of the soldier, that in proportion as he is marked by his dress and his bearing, so will any disorderly or rude act committed out of barracks, become the subject of particular notice.

CHAP. X.

Miscellaneous.

Cavalry.—The horse moves 400 yards at a walk, in about 3.9 minutes; at a trot in about 2 minutes; at a gallop in 1.4 minutes. His stride in walking is about 0.917 yards; at a trot 1.23 yards; at a gallop 3.52 yards. He occupies in the ranks 3 feet; in file 9 feet; in marching 12 feet. The heavy dragoon horse actually carries 270 pounds; if provided with one day's rations, 296 pounds. The light cavalry horse carries from 250 to 260 pounds, rations included. A cavalry horse should weigh about 1,000 pounds; height about 15.3 hands; girth round chest 80 inches. A day's rations for a horse is 10 pounds oats, 12 pounds hay, and 8 pounds straw in stable; 8 pounds oats, 18 pounds hay, 6 pounds straw in billets; 32 pounds hay where no oats or bran are given; 9 pounds of oats

are equal to 14 pounds bran. He will drink about 7 gallons of water daily. A horse should not be watered too early in the morning in cold weather. Horses' backs should be examined closely on saddling and unsaddling; the least flinching should be taken notice of, and hot fomentations applied constantly. Kicks and contusions should be treated by hot fomentations, poultices, and cold water. A dose of physic may be necessary, depending on extent of tumefaction and pain. Sprains should be fomented; a dose of physic given, and cold water bandages applied. Cough and cold: soft diet, a fever ball with a little nitre; stimulate or blister the throat, if sore. If bleeding is necessary, rub the neck on the near side close to the throat, until the vein rises; to keep it full, tie a string round the neck, just below the middle; strike the fleam into the vein smartly, with a short stick. If the blood does not flow freely, the blow being properly struck, it may be made to do so by holding the head well up, and causing the horse to move its jaws. After a march, first take off bridles, tie up horses by headstall chains; loosen girths, turn up crupper and stirrups; sponge nostrils and eyes, and rub the head with a dry wisp; pick and wash feet, and give hay; wipe bit and stirrups. After the men have had their meal, saddles are taken off, and the horses cleaned, watered, fed, and bedded. Upon the vigour with which grooming is performed, greatly depends the condition of the horse, when exposed to fatigue or exposure to the weather. Hand rubbing the legs and ears, not only till they are dry, but until the blood circulates freely, should be particularly observed.

In forming for attack upon infantry, a regiment of cavalry should be divided into three bodies—distinguished as "First Line," "Support," and "Reserve"—with intervals of 400 yards between each. The "First Line" should not be more than one-third of the force. They generally advance the first 400 yards at a walk, approaching to a gentle trot; the next 400 yards at a round trot; and the last 200 yards at a gallop—the time consumed being about seven minutes and three

seconds. The "Support" and "Reserve" follow the advance at the same pace as the "First Line," checking the pace when the "First Line" commences to charge, but prepared to follow up the success, or protect the reforming of the First Line. The "First Line," if unsuccessful, should rally behind the "Reserve," instead of falling back on the "Support," and thus destroying the steadiness and order of its attack.

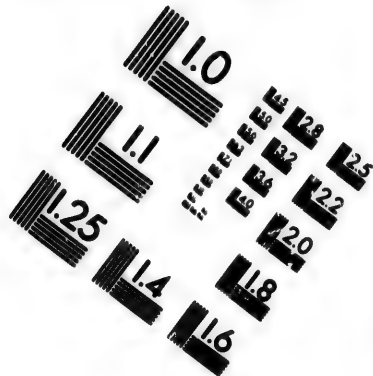
When cavalry act in support of artillery, they are formed up 400 yards in rear. When cavalry and artillery act together against infantry, the cavalry harass and manœuvre on the flanks, in order to induce the enemy to form square, in which formation they would suffer most from artillery fire. In a cavalry attack, guns come into action on one side of the cavalry they support, in order to have a clear front, and to cover a retreat more effectually.

In advanced guards, and piquet duty, the same general rules apply to cavalry as to infantry; it being borne in mind that they can communicate more quickly than infantry, and consequently need not be so near the main body.

Artillery.—A field battery of six pieces, and with six horses to each gun and waggon, occupies in line ninety-five yards; by thirty-four yards in depth; or forty-four yards in action; the interval between the pieces is nineteen yards; and the length of a field carriage is about fifteen yards. In marching, not less than four yards interval should be allowed between each carriage. On opening fire, if the distance of the enemy be not known, it is better to fire rather short of, than over the object. The quickness of firing being regulated by the certainty of execution; at equal ranges, therefore, the object should be to point with great care rather than to fire quickly. With smooth bore guns, round shot should be used from 350 yards, upwards; case at from 350 to 450; when double case may be used.

The firing should increase in rapidity as the range diminishes. Shrapnel should not be used at a less range than 500 yards. After putting a gun in position the officer's first busi-





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ness is to ascertain the distance of every well marked object within range; next to mask and protect his guns and men by ingenious use of whatever means are at hand. When guns are in position on the brow of a hill they should be retired as far as they can be, without losing command: the more they are retired, the better the men will be covered. If necessary that they should be immediately at the top, they should not be placed until the firing is to commence. A waggon should wait for a disabled gun, but a gun should never wait for a disabled waggon. Men should be accustomed to work the guns with diminished numbers.

If guns are on an unsupported flank, they should be protected by cavalry in rear. If impassable obstacles to cover the flank do not exist, a wood, or buildings occupied by infantry, will give great security to guns posted on the flank of a line. Infantry should never be directly in rear of artillery. In covering changes of front, the guns should be on the pivot flank and well clear of it, that their fire may not be interrupted.

On a march, halt every two hours for several minutes. Drivers dismount; down props; lift saddles and pads; examine shoulders; sponge nostrils, eyes, and tail; give a mouthful of wet grass or hay, and a little water; if halted for two hours stop feet with wet clay. Frequent watering in small quantities will permit the performance of very severe marches. Feeding at moderate intervals. Cordial balls or drinks (in default of better, a wine-glass of whiskey in a half a pint of water, or one and a half drachms of ginger in oil, grease, or butter,) when horses are weary. When dull, and refusing food, try a clyster at 96° Fahrenheit. Indian corn should be soaked before feeding. No water until one hour, at least, after feeding. Horses not to graze on grass with the dew on it. Hard water should have a knob of clay, or half a handful of wood ashes mixed with it.

Guns should *never* be at the head of an advanced guard; but may precede the main body, protected by some cavalry.

Officers should not point guns in action. Their duty is to

superintend the working of the gun in all its details; and to note the effect of the fire on the enemy's troops or guns.

Garrison Artillery.—A gun detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and ten gunners. No. 1, points and commands; No. 2, searches, sponges, rams home, and elevates; No. 3, loads, assists to ram home, elevates, uncaps fuze when in bore; No. 4, clears the vent, serves it, pricks cartridge, traverses; No. 5, serves No. 3 with projectiles and wads if necessary, traverses, attends to stop quoin. No. 6, supplies side arms to No. 2, cleans sponge if necessary, attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying; has charge of water bucket, assists No. 3 to load; No. 7, serves No. 3 with cartridges, primes, and fires. (The above numbers also run the gun up); No. 8, assists to prepare shells, and to supply gun with projectiles, brings up cartridges from magazine; No. 9, bores and fixes fuzes, assists to prepare and bring up projectiles; No. 10, attends the magazine, serves out cartridges to No. 8. The words of command are:—*Prepare for Action.* Each number, as quickly as possible, brings up the stores he is to work with. *Elevate,—clear the vent,—search the gun.—With—cartridge. Load.*

Shells fired from smooth bore guns are less accurate than shot.

In night firing, the true direction having been obtained, battens are nailed to the platform touching the felloes of the wheels, or trucks, or the side of the mortar bed.

If a shot has stuck in the bore, the best method of clearing the gun is to drown the charge, and pour in loose powder through the vent, sufficient to blow the shot out.

Guns may be disabled by knocking off the trunnions, or firing a shot against the chase; or by heating the metal and battering it, or by spiking.

Accidents, &c.—It may sometimes happen that the volunteer on service may not be able to obtain the services of a medical officer; and it is extremely necessary that he should know what to do in cases of emergency, where immediate assistance is required. Presence of mind, and a slight knowledge of

what is proper to be done in cases of accident, may, in many cases, be instrumental in saving the life of a comrade; and intelligent assistance in case of need may be invaluable to the surgeon. Of course it is not contemplated to give the details of the *treatment* of wounds, but simply to give such directions as will conduce to the comfort and safety of the patient prior to the arrival of medical assistance.

To prevent hemorrhage from a wound, if an artery is injured, a *tourniquet* which will stop the blood for a time, is made by tying a strong string, thong, or handkerchief firmly above the part, putting a stick through, and screwing it tight. If the blood jets forth in pulses, and is a bright red colour, it is an artery that is wounded. The main arteries follow pretty much the direction of the inner seams of the sleeves and trousers. If you can find whereabouts the artery lies, which it is the object to compress, put a stone under the thong or handkerchief. Deep wounds should be kept together, and bandaged. If a leg is broken, put the man on the other side, lay the broken limb exactly on the sound one, put a little straw, or a folded cloth between, and bandage the two legs firmly together. A broken arm may be fastened to the side in the same manner. Should a litter be required for a wounded or sick man, lie him on his blanket, cut two stout poles, eight feet long, and lash three bars, two-and-a-half feet long, across, like a ladder. (One cross bar should be immediately behind the head, another in front of the feet, and the third across the stomach). Support this framework over the sick man, and knot the blanket well up to it; use the ends of the poles as handles, and he can be comfortably and safely carried a long distance.

Fevers, diarrhœa, and rheumatism, are the prevailing types of sickness in camp. Small doses of quinine taken in time may avert the first-named; and flannel next the skin is the surest method of avoiding the two latter. A broad band of flannel constantly worn over the stomach and loins is the surest preventative of both diarrhœa and colds. Equal quantities of spirits of ammonia and sweet oil, makes an excellent embroca-

tion for rheumatism. If an emetic is needed, when no doctor or proper medicine is at hand, drink a charge of gunpowder dissolved in a tumblerful of warm water, or soapsuds.

DAILY ROUTINE IN BARRACKS OR BILLETS.

At reveillé every man will rise, wash and dress himself, and answer to the roll call. After roll call the windows are to be opened, the beds neatly rolled up, bedding folded, and berth swept out.

Every man must be washed, dressed, and ready for early parade half an hour after reveillé.

Early morning parade under sergeant major.

Breakfast at eight o'clock, A.M.

Men for guard or piquet duty must be ready a quarter before nine o'clock, A.M.

Guard mounting at nine, A.M.

(The hours for parade will be regulated by the Commanding Officer.)

Half-an-hour before the parade is formed the "dress" will sound; ten minutes after the "dress," the sergeants' call for the inspection of non-commissioned officers, band, and buglers, by the adjutant. Two minutes after the sergeants' call, the call for coverers will sound; and as soon as they are placed by the sergeant-major the "fall-in" will sound. The men will fall in one pace in rear of their coverers. On the command from the sergeant-major "dress-up," the men will step into their places, and the coverers will face to the right and dress them. The coverers will call the roll of their company, and fall in on the left. The "officers call" will then sound; coverers take one pace to the front, face to the right, and give the word "fix bayonets," and open the ranks, Captains will then inspect their companies, close the ranks, and order the men to "stand at ease." The companies will then be equalized by the sergeant-major; told off and proved by the captains. The "coverers' call" will again sound, and the coverers be

placed by the adjutant. The "advance" will then sound, and the companies will be marched on their coverers by the captains, halted, and ordered to "stand at ease"—the officers remaining in their places, and the strictest silence being observed.

The parade will then be taken over by the officer appointed.

At all parades the recruits will fall in on the left of their respective companies for inspection, after which they will be marched off for recruit drill.

Dinner at one o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon parade.

Retreat will sound at sunset. Guards will be under arms and picquets inspected.

First post at nine o'clock, P. M.

Tattoo, or "last post," at half-past nine, P. M.

At tattoo the sergeant-major parades the orderly sergeants, who hand in their reports. (Form 3.) The picquet is inspected by the orderly officer.

All men not "on pass" must be in barracks by tattoo. Any absent without leave will be confined on their return.

"Lights out" at ten o'clock, P. M. No smoking or talking must be allowed after lights out. Stove-dampers must be closed. No man allowed out of his room without the permission of the non-commissioned officer in charge.

GUARDS.

Guards are always to be relieved with all ordered forms.

No man is ever to quit his guard except on duty, or with special permission from the officer in command, who will grant leave to but one of his guard at a time. The meals of all men on guard are brought to them, or if at too great a distance, are taken ready cooked.

All guards turn out on the approach of any armed body; to all parties commanded by officers, to the colours and standards of all regiments they present arms; to all other parties they shoulder arms.

All guards are to be under arms and minutely inspected at reveille and retreat beating.

Corporals are to be most careful in giving their instructions to sentries, which are to be repeated in a distinct but low tone of voice, so that he cannot be overheard by any other persons.

A sentry is not to give up his orders, or the watchword, except to his own commanding officer, the officer of the guard, or of the day, unless in presence of the corporal of the guard; nor is he to receive any orders that are not given to him by either of the above named officers.

Sentries are never to quit their arms or converse with any one: they are permitted to stand at ease for five minutes every half-hour, but are to come to attention, shoulder, and pay the proper compliment on the approach of an officer.

If a sentry is taken ill, or any accident occurs he is to pass the word, or to send to the guard.

No prisoner should be allowed to smoke, or hold conversation with the guard.

A man once placed in the guard room, and his crime signed by the officer commanding his company, cannot be released by any authority other than that of the commanding officer. Prisoners must not be allowed to neglect their persons; and if any one of them is taken ill, a report is to be immediately sent to the adjutant and surgeon.

The place of confinement must be cleaned out by the prisoners every morning before guard mounting.

Whenever a non-commissioned officer confines a man, the circumstance is to be reported to the captain of the company; also to the subaltern officer of his squad.

FORM OF REPORT FOR THE CAPTAIN OF THE DAY.

Place.

Date.

As captain of the day, yesterday, I visited the right or left wing (as the case may be) of the barracks, at the hours of breakfast and dinner; found the messing good, the men all

present, the barracks clean and regular, and no complaints, (or otherwise).

I visited the guard by day, and found all correct, (or otherwise).

I visited the hospital and school, and found them clean and orderly,

Enclosed is the report of the subaltern of the day.

Signature _____

REPORT OF THE SUBALTERN OF THE DAY.

Place.

Date.

1.—*Bread and Meat*.—As subaltern of the day yesterday, I attended at the delivery of bread and meat, and found them of good quality and the bread of proper weight, or otherwise.

2.—*Meals*.—I visited the right or left wing (as the case may be) of the barracks at the hours of breakfast, and dinner, and evening meal, found the Messes regular, well supplied, the men all present, and no complaints, (or otherwise).

3.—*Guards and Prisoners*.—I visited the different guards and sentries by night, also the prisoners in the guard room, defaulters' room, and cells, and found all correct, (or otherwise.)

4.—*School*.—I visited the school of the non-commissioned officers and the canteen; found everything correct and regular.

5.—*Tattoo*.—I attended at the hour of Tattoo when all the non-commissioned officers were reported present and regular, and the men reported all present, (or otherwise).

6.—*Lights*.—I saw the lights and fires extinguished at the proper hour.

7.—*Dinners*.—I saw the guards' dinners marched off at the proper hour.

8.—*Cook Houses*.—I visited the cook houses previous to the time of the meal at dinner time and found all regular.

Signature, _____

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APPENDIX.

FORMS, &c.

No. 1.

PASS.

.....Batt.....18...

No. .. Private..... of No. ... Co.
has permission to pass to..... returning
to his Quarters by Tattoo on the.....inst.

Recommended by

....., Capt. Com. Co.

....., Lieut.-Col.,

Com. Batt.

No. 2.

CRIME.

No.	Regt. No	Rank and Name.	By whom Confined and names of Witnesses.	Crime.

....., Capt. Com.

No. 8.

TATTOO REPORT.

No. Co., Batt.,, 18...

No.	Rank and Name	Remarks.
		If any man is absent enter his No., Rank, and Name; if not, "All Present."

....., Orderly Sergt.

No. 4.

REGIMENTAL ORDERLY SERGEANT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, BATT.,

....., 18...

SIR:—

As Regimental Orderly Sergeant yesterday,

I. I paraded the Orderly Sergeants at 7 a.m., when they reported all present and fit for duty.

II. I saw the Rations taken to the Prisoners.

III. I paraded the Rations for the Guard.

IV. I collected the Gate and Canteen Reports, and handed them to the Non. Com. Officers on those duties.

V. I visited the Cook Houses at 9 a.m., at 12.30, and at 5.30, and found all clean and correct.

VI. I shewed the orders to the Field Officers.

VII. I saw the lights out at 9.30, p.m., and paraded the Orderly Sergeants at Tattoo.

....., R. O. S.

To the Sergeant Major.

No. 5.

CANTEEN REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, BATT.

SIR :—

We the undersigned Non. Com. Officers of the Batt. do hereby certify that we were on Canteen Duty yesterday at the hours specified opposite our respective names, and that the orders for the Non. Com. Officers for that duty, were strictly carried out.

We certify that no Defaulter entered the Canteen, and that the Canteen was regularly closed at 9, p.m., both being present.

No.	Reg't	Rank & Names	Co.	Hours on duty.							
				From	To						

Signatures

.....

The Sergeant Major.

No. 6.

PARADE STATE.

DISTRIBUTION.		Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Under Arms.....								
Recruits at Drill.....								
Instructors at Drill.....								
Total on Parade.....								
PRESENT.	On Duty							
	Coming off Guard							
	Servants and Batmen							
	Cooks and Sweepers							
	Fatigue							
	Sick. { In Regimental Hospital..							
	{ In Quarters.....							
	Reported Sick							
	Attending { Hospital							
	{ Mess							
Regimental Employ								
Leave from Parade								
Total Present								
ABSENT.	Attached to No. Company...							
	On Command							
	On Furlough							
	Absent. { With Leave.							
	{ Without Leave.....							
	{ Sick							
In Imprisonment								
Total Absent.....								
Effectives.....								
Wanting								
Establishment								
Attached from No. Compy.								

(Signed),

.....

Commanding Company.

(Back of Parade State).

CASUALTIES.

ON DUTY.	NAMES.
Coming off Guard.....	
Servants and Batmen	
Tailors	
Shoemakers	
Cooks and Sweepers	
Fatigue	
Sick { In Hospital	
{ In Quarters	
Attending { Hospital	
{ In Quarters	
Regimental Employ	
Pioneers	
On Leave	
Prisoners	
Attached to No. ... Company...	
On Command	
Absent { With Leave	
{ Without Leave	
{ Sick	
In Imprisonment	

(Signed),

.....

Orderly Sergeant.

.....
g Company.

[illegible]

SERGEANT-MAJOR'S DUTY ROSTER.

Rank & Name	Guard.	Platoon.	Escort.	Falligue.	Regimental Orderly Duty.	Bew's
-------------	--------	----------	---------	-----------	--------------------------------	-------

(Back of Company Duty Roster).

CASUALTY STATE.

DISTRIBUTION.	NAMES.
Recruits at Drill	
Instructors at Drill	
In Hospital	
Cooks	
Servants	
Regimental Employ....	
Absent with Leave	
Absent without Leave...	

N.B.—From this state the Orderly Sergeant makes out his Daily Parade State.

LIST OF DEFAULTERS.

No.	Regt. No.	Rank and Name.	Punish-ment Awarded	By whom Awarded.	Date.	Expiration.	
						Drill.	Sentence

N.B.—From this list the Orderly Sergeant makes up his list for the Gate and Canteen.

No. 9.
REPORT OF THE REGIMENTAL GUARD, mounted by the **Place.** **Date.**

No.	Prisoners' Names.	Regiment	Company	By whom confined.	N. C. O. who witnessed the offence.	When	Where	Offence.	Punishment awarded.																																																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Detail</th> <th>Sentries</th> <th colspan="4">In charge of the Guard</th> <th>Parole</th> <th>C. Sign.</th> <th>Visitations.</th> <th>Hours by Day</th> <th>Hours by Night</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sergeants</td> <td>Corporals</td> <td>Privates.</td> <td>By Day.</td> <td>By Night.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="12"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Broken or Damaged.</th> <th colspan="2">By whom.</th> <th>When.</th> <th>Remarks.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										Detail		Sentries	In charge of the Guard				Parole	C. Sign.	Visitations.	Hours by Day	Hours by Night	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates.	By Day.	By Night.								<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Broken or Damaged.</th> <th colspan="2">By whom.</th> <th>When.</th> <th>Remarks.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												Broken or Damaged.		By whom.		When.	Remarks.						
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Previously to the old Guard marching off, I inspected the several articles in charge, and found them agreeable to the above Schedule, and the Guard Room clean. Immediately after the old Guard marched off, I read the Orders to the Guard, after which I visited the Sentries, and found them properly posted, and instructed in their different Orders. I inspected every Relief, both going out and coming in, and found them fit for duty. The Sentries were visited frequently during the Guard, and found alert on their Post, and correct in their orders. A B.

N B. — Nothing extraordinary has occurred during the period of my duty. *Sergeant, — Regiment.*

Date.

[illegible]

No 12.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A COURT MARTIAL

HEADQUARTERS, Batt. V.M., 18...

Application for a Court Martial.

SIR, —

I have the honor to submit charge... against No. ... of the under my command, and request you will obtain the sanction of that a Court Martial may be assembled for his trial at

The prisoner is now at The witnesses are at

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

To Commanding

Charge... submitted against No. ..., Co., Batt.

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE.

I certify that No. ..., Battalion Volunteer Militia, is in a state of health, and to undergo imprisonment, solitary or otherwise, and with or without hard labour; and that his present appearance and previous medical history both justify the belief that hard labour employment will neither be likely to originate nor to reproduce disease of any description.

.....,
Surgeon, or Asst. Surgeon,
..... Batt. V.M.

(Here follows a summary of the evidence).

Description Return and Character of Prisoner.		Return of Officers present, and fit for duty, (not including the Commanding Officer), who may be called upon to sit on a Court Martial.				
Age.	Previous Character, and Extracts from 'defaulters' Book.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Leutenants.	Ensigns.	Names of Field Officers and Captains, according to seniority.

(Signature of Commanding Officer.)

No. 13.

FORM OF PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT MARTIAL.

Proceedings of a Court Martial, held at
on the 186..., by order of.....,
commanding the

Bearing date the.....
President

} Members. {

No., (name in full) Company, Battalion
Canadian Volunteer Militia, is brought prisoner before the
Court.

(The order for the assembly of the Court having been produced
and read, and the names of the President and other Officers
appointed to serve upon the Court having been read in the hearing
of the prisoner, the following question is put by the President to
the prisoner :)

Question. No. (*name*), you have heard read over the names of the President and other Officers appointed to sit upon your Court Martial; have you any objection to be tried by the President or by any of the Officers appointed for this duty.

Answer.

The President and Members being duly sworn, the prisoner, No., (*name and rank*) of the Battalion Canadian Volunteer Militia, is arraigned upon the following charges :—

1st charge.

2nd charge.

(*After the charges have been read, all witnesses retire.*)

Question. No. (*name and rank*), are you guilty or not guilty of the crimes laid to your charge?

Answer.

First witness for the prosecution. No. (*rank and name*), of the Battalion Canadian Volunteer Militia, being duly sworn, and the charges read to him, informs the Court that, &c., &c.

Question by prisoner. The prisoner cross-examines (*or declines to cross-examine*) this witness.

Answer.

Second witness, &c. (Same as above).

DEFENCE. The prosecution here closes, and the prisoner being put on his defence, states, &c.

First witness for defence. No., (*rank and name*), Battalion Canadian Volunteer Militia, being duly sworn, and the charges read to him, states, &c., &c.

Second witness for defence, &c. (The prosecutor and court either cross-examine or decline to cross-examine this witness. Both question and answer must be put in the usual way, and embodied in the proceedings).

(The prisoner having closed his defence, the Court is cleared for the purpose of deliberating upon the whole proceedings).

FINDING. The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that

(Here follows the decision as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner,—and, if the prisoner be found guilty :—)

Lieutenant and Adjutant, Battalion Canadian Volunteer Militia (or other competent person,) being duly sworn, is questioned by the Court:—

Question. Has the prisoner been warned that his former convictions would be brought as evidence against him?

Answer.

Question. State what you know of the prisoner's general character.

Answer.

Question. How long has he been on service, and what is his age?

Answer.

(The Court is then cleared for the consideration of the sentence).

SENTENCE. The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, &c., &c.

(Signed)

President.

Dated at

Approved and confirmed.

.....
(Signature of Convening Officer).

(Should the Court be ordered to re-assemble for the re-consideration of the sentence, the following must be added to the proceedings of the Court Martial:—)

The Court having re-assembled according to order, and attentively weighed, and re-considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution and defence, as well as the observations of the revising officer,* is still of opinion that the prisoner, No., (*rank and name*), Battalion Canadian Volunteer Militia, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, most respectfully adhere to its former sentence.

(Signed)

President.

Dated at

(or), have revised the finding and sentence against No., Battalion, and respectfully submit that he is guilty of and that his sentence is

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